THE LITERARY DIGEST

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TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

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CLUES TO THE COOLIDGE FOREIGN POLICY

WHEN A NEW PRESIDENT assumed control of the United States Government intense curiosity regarding the foreign policies of his Administration was aroused in every capital of the world. Even the clear statement that the policies of President Harding would be continued did not shut off conjecture in political circles, in the editorial columns, and in the dispatches from Washington, London, Paris, and Berlin. There on the sill of the White House was "the menacing international problem" sitting "like black care" awaiting the new President, as one writer put it. "Europe, when Mr. Coolidge came in, again turned to Washington," we read in a New York *World* dispatch. The headlines tell us that "Berlin Pins Faith to Coolidge." At home, a word from the new President was awaited no less anxiously. Every one in Washington, we read in one of the dispatches, knew that "Mr. Coolidge, like Mr. Harding and Mr. Wilson, is going to have more trouble with his party over the single foreign problem than over the confused multiplicity of domestic irritants." No one, we read in the New York *Tribune*, "can tell to-day whether the Republican party finally will face in the direction of participation in world efforts to prevent wars and maintain peace, or whether it will turn to the road of Borah and Johnson." One writer hints that Secretary Hughes would leave the Cabinet if the President weakened in his support of the Harding World Court policy, while another thinks it "hardly conceivable that men like Hiram Johnson, William E. Borah, Medill McCormick, J. W. Wadsworth, Frank B. Brandegee, Henry Cabot Lodge, and James E. Watson, among Republicans, and James A. Reed, David I. Walsh, and John K. Shields, among Democrats, will withdraw their opposition to the League Court project if Mr. Coolidge deems it best for the interest of the country to support it." According to Louis Seibold, who writes on political affairs for Mr. Munsey's New York *Herald*, an overwhelming majority of the Republicans on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee "is unalterably opposed to American participation in the League of Nations Court," and "they are supported in this position by most of the active leaders in the Republican party." The opposition on the part of Republican leaders, we are told, "is not based on the question of merit or demerit of the League Court scheme, but upon the conviction that the Republican chances for success in the Presidential election will be seriously jeopardized by the division in party sentiment which is certain to result."

International News Reel photograph

ON THE THRESHOLD

President Coolidge and the "First Lady of the Land," who lived at a hotel while Mrs. Harding was moving her effects from the White House, took possession of their official residence on August 21. As they entered, they turned and posed for the photographer.

Thus, in political circles at home and in diplomatic circles abroad, there has been earnest, careful searching for some clue to the Coolidge foreign policy. The correspondents in Washington unitedly testify that the "spokesman for the White House" insists that there is to be no break with the Harding policies and that those policies were defined by Secretary Hughes last December. Shortly after the new President took office word was sent out that he would be responsive to any request or suggestion from the European Powers for American cooperation in a settlement of the reparations problem, but that this country would not involve itself in the controversy or assume any new obligations. This statement, according to the London dispatches, was received in Great Britain as a welcome sign that America might help to settle the Ruhr controversy. Whereupon Secretary Hughes hastened to tell our Ambassadors abroad that European hopes for help should not be unduly inflated, and that there has been absolutely no change in the Government's policies. Our attitude toward the reparations tangle is said officially to be defined by

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the Hughes speech delivered at New Haven last December. And altho this speech intimated that the United States might be willing to consider suggestions from abroad for American representation on a commission of experts to decide on Germany's ability to pay, our State Department lets it be known that the Coolidge Administration will not "give Europe a blank check," as the correspondents word it. The Coolidge Administration, writes Albert W. Fox in the Washington *Post*, which was so close to the Harding Administration, "will not lose sight of the fact that its first duty is to the people of the United States." With the return of Secretary Mellon, Senator Smoot, and others, from abroad, the President and Secretary of State, continues this writer, are receiving information justifying the Government's policy of inaction. As he writes:

"The situation has now reached a point where foreign statesmen who have talked with Secretary Mellon, Senator Smoot, and others, know that the talk of America 'coming in'—whatever that may mean—or shouldering the burdens of Europe's responsibilities or canceling the debts will remain idle and futile so far as any practical bearing on a real solution is concerned.

"Hopes entertained abroad for the ultimate fulfilment of the internationalist league of nations' policy, whereby America was to make the supreme sacrifice for the good of the world, have at last been abandoned."

In general, we read in a Washington dispatch to the New York *Evening Post*, these may be said to be the conditions of American entry into the reparations controversy:

"1. That the request for our assistance mu t come from the other side.

"2. That it must have the support of all the parties to the controversy, notably France, which has so far not been inclined to receive our advances favorably.

"3. That the specific proposal made must be in keeping with our general traditions and with the declared policy of the present Administration.

"4. That there must be no confusion between debts and reparations."

SHALL I KEEP WARREN'S PET?

—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.

The Hughes speech of December 29, 1922, being thus taken as the official expression of the foreign policies of the Coolidge Administration, it will be of value to quote some of the more important paragraphs of that address. Our official attitude toward the reparations problem is stated as follows:

"We have no desire to see Germany relieved of her responsibility for the war or her just obligations to make reparations for the injuries due to her agression. There is not the slightest desire that France shall lose any part of her just claims. On the other hand, we do not wish to see a prostrate Germany. There can be no economic recuperation in Europe unless Germany recuperates. There will be no permanent peace unless economic satisfactions are enjoyed. There must be hope, and industry must have promise of reward if there is to be prosperity. We should view with disfavor measures which, instead of producing reparations, would threaten disaster."

The one sufficient answer to those Americans who suggest that the United States should assume the rôle of arbiter in this dispute, is this, according to Secretary Hughes:

"We have not been asked to assume the rôle of arbiter. There could be no such arbitrament unless we were invited, and it would be an extraordinary and unprecedented thing for us to ask for such an invitation. I do not think that we should endeavor to take such a burden of responsibility. We have quite enough to bear without drawing to ourselves all the ill-feeling which would result from disappointed hopes and a settlement which was viewed as forced upon nations by this country, which at the same time is demanding payments of its debts."

In the New Haven speech, Secretary Hughes went on to say that the European statesmen could best settle the reparations matter by "taking it out of politics." As he suggested:

"Why should they not invite men of the highest authority in finance in their respective countries—men of such prestige, experience and honor that their agreement upon the amount to be paid, and upon a financial plan for working out the payments, would be accepted throughout the world as the most authoritative expression obtainable? Governments need not bind themselves in advance to accept the recommendations, but they can at least make possible such an inquiry with their approval and free the men who may represent their country in such a commission from any responsibility to Foreign Offices and from any duty to obey political instructions.

"In other words, they may invite an answer to this difficult and pressing question from men of such standing and in such circumstances of freedom as will insure a reply prompted only by knowledge and conscience. I have no doubt that distinguished Americans would be willing to serve in such a commission.

"If Governments saw fit to reject the recommendation upon which such a body agreed, they would be free to do so, but they would have the advantage of impartial advice and of an enlightened public opinion. Peoples would be informed, the question would be rescued from assertion and counterassertion, and the problem put upon its way to solution."

What Secretary Hughes could actually do in the way of carrying out this policy is set down as follows by William E. Brigham, Washington correspondent of the Boston *Transcript:*

"1. Participate in an international conference which would undertake to arrive at the exact truth of the European situation, and set forth the facts for the benefit of the world.

"2. Renew the request that France and Germany give further consideration to the Hughes proposal that the question of how much Germany can pay be referred to an international commission of financial experts.

"3. Let the European nations that are directly involved know that this government would be not only willing but glad to see the controversy between France and Germany referred to the International Court of Justice."

That the new Administration is "standing pat" on the Harding-Hughes foreign policy seems to Republican dailies like the Manchester *Union*, Philadelphia *Inquirer*, and Marion *Star* cause for heartiest congratulations. The New York *Evening Mail* agrees that such course is "reassuring." The very negative quality of this policy is what commends it to the Washington *Post*, since Secretary Hughes's suggestion "does not constitute American policy in any sense and can be abandoned as easily as it was put forth." The country "may rest content," concludes the equally pleased Philadelphia *Public Ledger* (Ind.), "that the Government's prudent course will not be altered," and "that, without seeking to intrude in those troubled waters, it still holds itself in readiness to fulfil its obligations to civilization and humanity to keep the peace and contribute to the limit of its ability to the restoration of a disorganized and demoralized world."

It seems proper to the New York *Times* (Dem.) that parties

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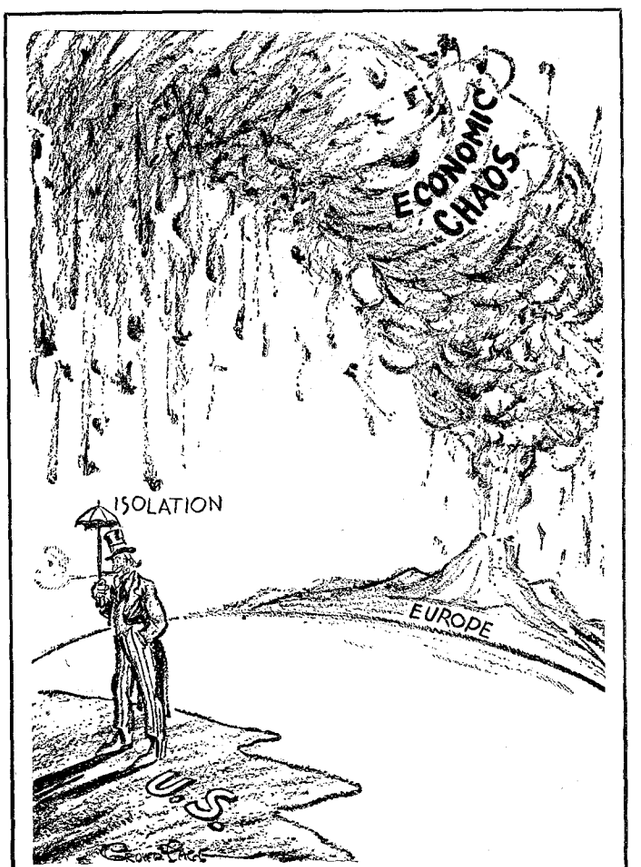
to the present international controversy in Europe should be disabused of the fancy that the United States can be brought to take sides with one as against another. It should now be thoroughly understood that "the only possibility of American participation in the effort to bring about a European settlement would be as a result of a united invitation to this country." And the Brooklyn *Eagle* (Dem.) inclines to the idea that the Coolidge Administration may help to a settlement, that the United States may be able to show France that she has more to gain than otherwise by accepting the idea of a commission of experts, and "if Mr. Hughes pushes his proposals and succeeds in convincing France that we are prepared to cooperate in a settlement, there would be real hope for peace." Of course, comments the New York *Journal of Commerce*, any such "offer" as that made in the Hughes speech is better than nothing:

"If the Germans are willing to give the facilities needed by the commission such a body might get at some facts and inferences that would command a good deal more respect than those of the now well-nigh discredited Reparations Commission. Every contribution to the establishment of better notions on this whole subject is desirable."

"But the time for any such halting and ineffectual measures as this has long since passed," continues this organ of business opinion. It says:

"The truth is that the various Powers have a very good idea of Germany's ability to pay, and it is far from probable that such a commission, composed of the best men as it might be, would add materially to the data at the command of almost any serious student of the situation. The trouble is not, as was at first supposed, lack of knowledge as to what Germany can pay, nor is it, as some later thought, difference of opinion as to what she ought to pay, but it is a distinct divergence of view as to the method to be adopted and the object to be sought in collection."



WHEN THE MOUNTAIN COMES TO MOHAMMED
—Page in the Louisville *Courier-Journal*.

The Hughes offer, in brief, as *The Journal of Commerce* understands it, is simply "that if all will join in naming a commission of experts, we will participate in academically studying the amount that Germany ought to pay, but with the express proviso that we undertake no future responsibility."

While the present situation does not appeal to the Charleston *News and Courier*, this Democratic daily does not think "the Coolidge Administration should be criticized for this attitude," for—

"To-day President Coolidge is the victim of the timidity, irresolution and subservience to politics which marked the foreign policy pursued by the Republican Administration during the period before France moved into the Ruhr—the period when we should have acted and could have acted without unfairness to any of the Allies, and with great benefit to all nations, including ourselves."

A clear statement representing the view of those who think that "standing pat" on the Hughes speech is not enough, is contained in one of David Lawrence's Washington dispatches, and runs in part as follows:

"The need of the hour is a clear-cut statement of American opinion. There are many people in Europe who argue that the United States should morally support the British position and thus weaken France before the bar of public opinion. Such a course would only impair the usefulness of American mediation. There is a neutral position as between France and Great Britain. It consists of a bold attack on the fundamentals of the whole European problem—the elimination one by one of the factors causing the dispute.

"First there is the question of French security. America might well propose that all the Powers of Europe enter a solemn treaty, promising not to attack one another for a period of fifty years. Such a respect for the sovereignty of each other's domain would, when formally ratified by parliament, constitute an impressive argument against the militarist's lack of faith in all human-kind.

"The next step is the taking by the United States of her vacant chair on the Reparations Commission as advocated by President Harding. Congress by resolution must give the necessary authority for this. When America has joined the Commission, her representative will be in a position to give the world the facts and to influence the opinion of all Europe. Out of the reparations problem must come an international economic conference called by one of the European Powers for the purpose of discussing every factor entering into the economic crisis, from war debts to reparations. America need not agree in advance to cancel or reduce war debts, but can not refuse to discuss with other Governments measures that would relieve them of the strain. If America could bring about the demobilization of the French Army and the general disarmament of Europe by promising to reduce the Allied war debt by a certain percentage, the net return to American business and the peace of the world would be a thousandfold.

"But there are certain things Europe must do before America can be of any help. It is to end the poker game and put all the cards face up. The facts of Germany's capacity to pay are obtainable just as are the facts of what Germany has already paid. The Foreign Offices thus far have not used the weapon of publicity as far as they can. And the American Government, with its impartial sources of information, can aid the whole world in influencing European governments to get together. It can be done by exposure of the facts as gathered by American diplomats. It can be done by statements from President Coolidge or Secretary of State Hughes. Mediation will not be so difficult to achieve when once the public gets the true facts about Europe. And America alone is trusted officially to gain the respect of the world.

"Should the American Government to-morrow pronounce the conditions under which it would be willing to discuss possible measures of aid to the economic situation of Europe, the entire European situation would change in twenty-four hours. Some American diplomats say even that would be futile as it would be too late. They fear the crash is inevitable, and must come before the world will be brought to its senses. The big question is where the responsibility will be if Europe goes to smash within the next four months and America has done nothing publicly, at least, to prevent a situation that may ultimately become worse for the world than the war of 1914."

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THE NEW OUTBREAK OF LASH LAW

FROM GEORGIA, TEXAS, OKLAHOMA, Florida and Ohio come news stories which, in the words of the Chicago *Journal*, "can not fail to alarm every American having any appreciation of the majesty of the law, or respect for it." According to this paper, "self-appointed vigilance committees have set aside the law, tarred, feathered and beaten their victims for some supposed offense, and shown a dangerous contempt for established authority." Nor is this epidemic of lawlessness confined to Southern States, declares the Chicago *Tribune*, "altho some of the worst cases have been in the South, and there is no reason to believe that it all comes out of the Ku Klux, altho it probably is not unfair to say that the masked riders started it." The situation is becoming so serious, reports the Brooklyn *Eagle*, that the Federal Government may be required to act.

LYNCHED

—Alley in the Memphis *Commercial Appeal*.

In Oklahoma, we read in the Tulsa *Tribune*, the Governor declared martial law in Tulsa after one of its citizens had been beaten by a mob, and later extended it to outlying towns. In Georgia, in and around Macon, says an Atlanta dispatch, half a dozen persons were kidnaped and flogged within ten days by an organized gang. In Texas, kidnapings and whippings have been reported from Wichita Falls, Texarkana, Port Arthur and Amarillo, the last-named case being a particularly severe one in which the victim was whipt, tarred and feathered. In Florida two instances of "lash rule" have been reported. "We would not intimate that all these reformers were Ku Kluxers," remarks the Baltimore *Sun*, "but it is a significant fact that wherever the Klan is strongest there are manifestations of this burning zeal to make the other fellow live up to certain so-called high standards of personal conduct."

In Steubenville, Ohio, however, notes the New York *Times*, "the Klan was compelled to take a dose of its own medicine." An anti-Klan mob, it seems, attacked a band of a hundred Klansmen, riding in cars, flying the American as well as the Klan flag, injured twelve hooded members, wrecked three of the automobiles, and indulged in some shooting. As a result, the Klan declares that it intends to force the Mayor of Steubenville (who, it says, is a former Klansman) and the Chief of Police out of office. "The Klan demands their resignations because they permitted a lawless outbreak," notes *The Times*, "but we have never heard of the Klan's demanding the resignation of a Mayor who let the Klan be rough with other people."

There is a difference of opinion as to whether these conditions in Georgia, Texas, Oklahoma, Florida, and Ohio should be considered an aftermath of the war. In the opinion of the Memphis *Commercial Appeal:*

"These outbreaks are the culminations of the spirit of unrest, hatred and suspicion that has been running rampant in this country since the Great War. Psychologically, it is part of the reaction from that tremendous struggle.

"Some very good men seeing a bad condition start out to remedy it by means that are not lawful. They take the law into their own hands. But it is time now for thoughtful people to realize that peace and order can only be maintained by lawfully chosen officials, that infractions of the law can be tried only in public courts, in public session. It is just as bad to assault a Ku Kluxer in Ohio as it is for a Ku Kluxer to assault somebody in Georgia or Texas. Lawlessness is lawlessness. A pro-Ku Klux riot and an anti-Ku Klux riot are equally bad."

The Macon *Telegraph*, El Paso *Times*, Savannah *News*, and Atlanta *Constitution* join *The Commercial Appeal* in condemning mob rule, as does the Mobile *Register*. But this paper believes "there must be another explanation for the present state of affairs than that offered by the Memphis paper." "There is something wrong with the public's attitude toward the law and the orderly administration of justice," *The Register* concludes, "yet there is no other question that is of greater concern to the nation than law enforcement." In the opinion of another Southern paper, the Richmond *Times-Dispatch:*

"It will not do to dismiss the epidemic of floggings in Georgia and Texas with the reflection that Georgia is notoriously a mob-murder State and that Texas is still too close to the days when vigilantes made their own laws. The primary cause goes deeper than local conditions in Georgia and Texas, deeper than the viciousness of Ku Klux mobs elsewhere.

"The unpleasant truth is that we in the United States have less regard for law and order than have the people of any other civilized country on the face of the globe. And the lack of regard for law and order is due to two causes. One is that we are a law-ridden people. The other reason is that the administration of our criminal laws has become, through years of a strange and incomprehensible maladministration, a system designed to throw every possible safeguard about a person accused of crime, rather than to afford protection to society at large."

"The Republic has survived other mob outbreaks, and will survive this," avers the Toledo *Blade*, "but every outbreak supplies the enemies of popular government with ammunition and recruits." As the Springfield *Union* puts it:

"In all cases the law is flouted and defied, and a spirit and a condition are growing up that are threatening to the orderly process of government and the public safety. It is a substitution of mob law for the duly constituted authority of the courts, and unless it is speedily and thoroughly stamped out, it will lead to the gravest of consequences.

"It is immaterial what motive inspires these outrages, whether it is high or base, the lawlessness is the same in either case, and is not to be tolerated. Lawlessness begets lawlessness, and no group of individuals nor any organization can usurp the authority vested in the Government and the courts without smashing down all the safeguards imposed by orderly government and opening the way to anarchy and chaos. All the machinery of government and every instrument of law should be employed to put a stop to this outlawry before it assumes graver proportions."

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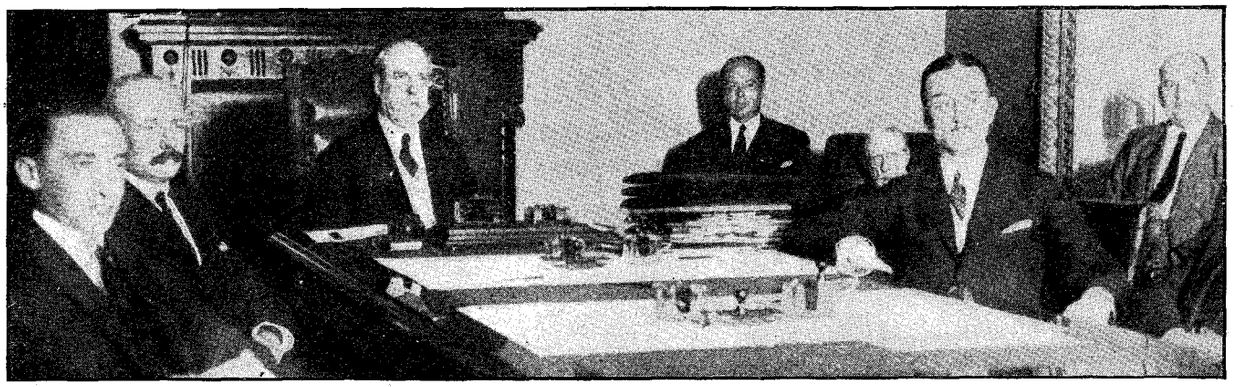
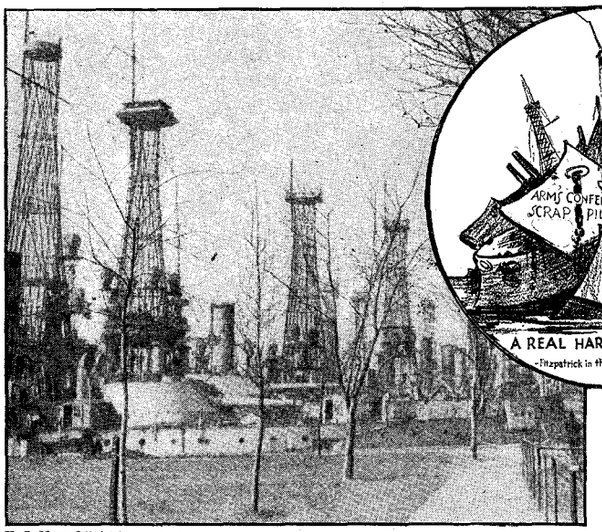


SIGNING THE HARDING TREATIES

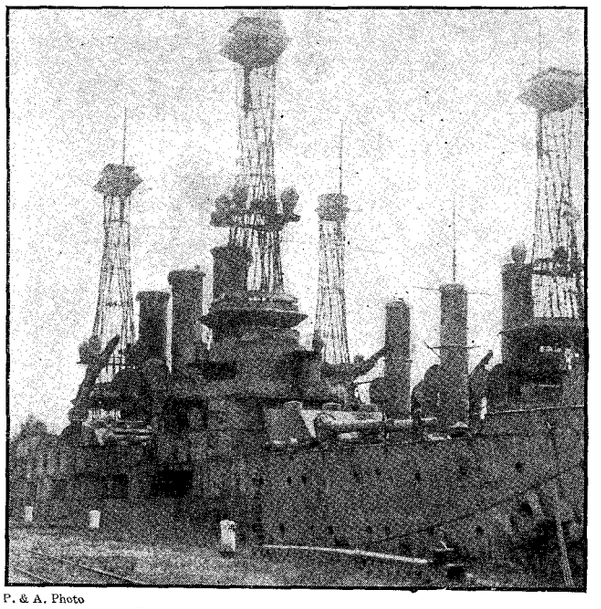
In Secretary Hughes's office at Washington, noon August 17, the Japanese Ambassador and this group concluded two epoch-making international treaties. Left to right, Augusto Rosso, Italy, Counselor Chilton, Great Britain, Secretary Hughes and André de la Boulaye, France.



U. S. Navy Official Photograph

READY FOR THEIR LAST SCRAP

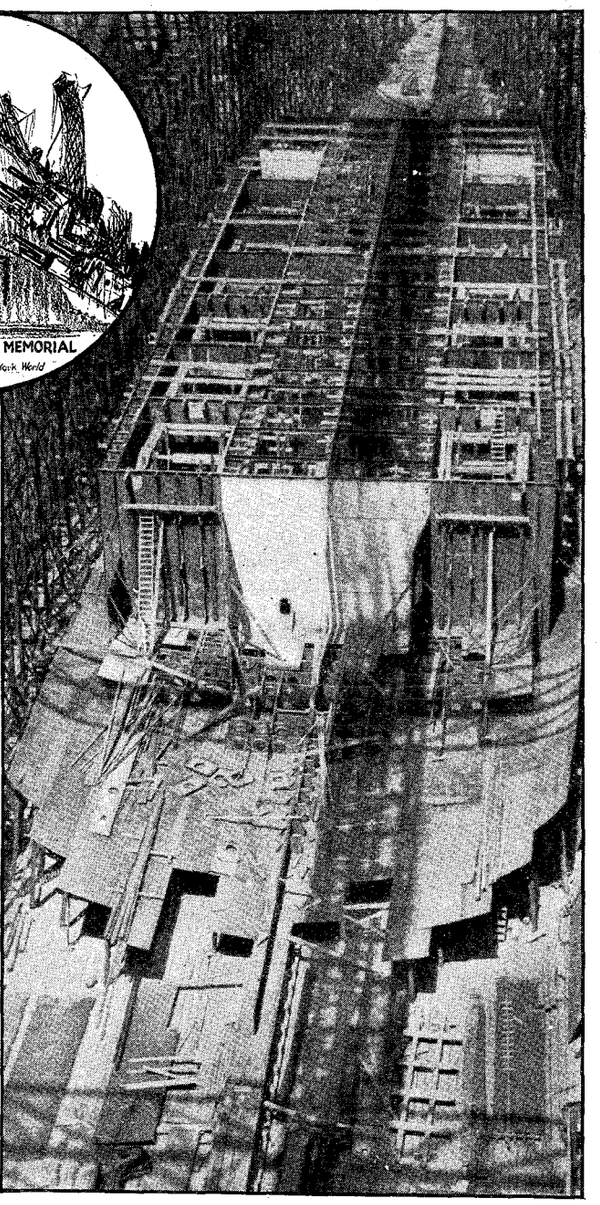
We scrap twenty-eight such capital ships, at once.



P. & A. Photo

THE BATTLE-SHIP *LOUISIANA*

To be scrapped under the Five-Power Treaty.



UNFINISHED BATTLE-CRUISER *UNITED STATES*

One of four under construction now to be junked.

RESULTS OF THE 1921 CONFERENCE ON LIMITATION OF ARMAMENTS

The Four-Power Pacific Agreement terminates the Anglo-Japanese Alliance in force since 1911 and removes fear of sudden hostilities throughout the Pacific for a definite period. The Five-Power Treaty scraps battle-ships wholesale, leaving the United States 500,650 tons, Great Britain 580,450 tons; Japan 301,320; France 221,170; and Italy 182,800. We scrap 28 ships aggregating 750,000 tons; Great Britain 24 ships, 500,000 tons, in addition to four now building; Japan, ten old and two new, aggregating 240,000 tons. This means to us junking $300,000,000 worth of ships.

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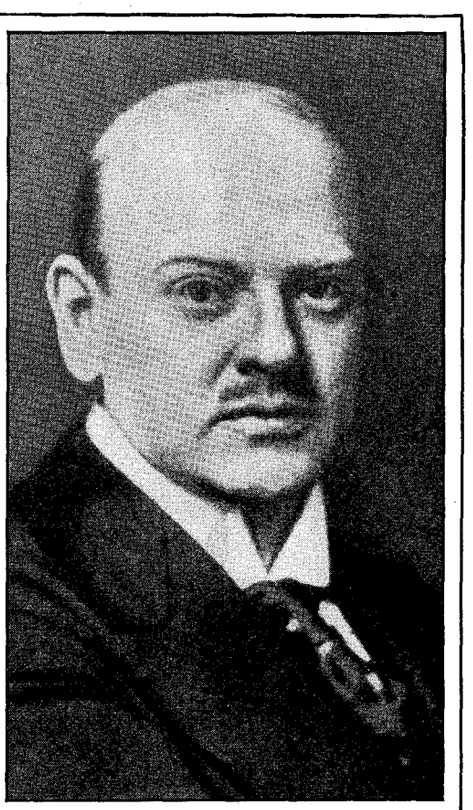
GERMANY'S CHANGE OF PILOTS

GERMANY HAS CHANGED THE PILOT of her Ship of State, but what is needed, pithily observes the Brooklyn *Eagle*, is a change of policy. "Herr Cuno, Chancellor since November, was the statesman of Big Business, and so is the new Chancellor," declares the Dallas *News*. Nevertheless, "there is something decidedly hopeful in the elevation of Dr. Gustav Stresemann, leader of the German People's party, to the Chancellorship of the German Republic," thinks the Newark *News*, despite the belief of the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger* that "a new man at the head of the German Cabinet can make no difference now; every day brings Germany's end nearer." And altho it does not venture to predict what will happen in Germany in the next few weeks, the Atlanta *Journal* believes that "much history will soon be in the making, and it will be of the utmost importance not to Germany alone, nor to France alone, but to all Europe and all the world." "No one can say what is about to happen," the Tacoma *Ledger* admits, "but the once-proud Faderland is facing a crisis, the worst in its history."



GERMANY'S COALITION CHANCELLOR

Dr. Gustav Stresemann, leader of the People's party, who has a support, through coalition, of 372 votes in the Reichstag, as against a combined opposition of but 97 Nationalist and Communist votes.

When the occupation of the Ruhr Valley by the French began last January it was commonly predicted that within two months the Cuno Government would fall, and would be replaced by a moderate Socialist Government which would promptly come to terms with France. But it was not until August 13 that Cuno resigned as Chancellor, and Stresemann was asked to form a new Cabinet. "The alternative to a change in the Government was some form of civil war," we read in the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot*, "for the burden on the German people had become too great to bear. Food riots, strikes, the killing of scores of German workmen, and the revival of Communist '*putsch*' talk necessitated an immediate change." Is the change in Chancellors "merely a stop-gap to keep the country from revolution," as one editor puts it, or will Stresemann, who has not definitely committed himself regarding reparations, be able to extricate Germany from the morass, financial and general, into which she has been plunged?

Shortly before Chancellor Cuno resigned, it will be recalled, Prime Minister Baldwin, of Great Britain, urged the abandonment of the "passive resistance" policy in the Ruhr, and at the same time indicated that negotiations with France looking toward the evacuation of that rich and populous valley would be undertaken. "This offer provided Cuno with a great opportunity, and when he waved it lightly aside he demonstrated his incapacity for his responsible position," maintains the New York *Evening Post*. Even at this moment, avers Maximilian Harden, one of Germany's best known publicists, "the chief problem is how to avoid a Ruhr conflict."

Whether Germany, under the new régime, will be "freed from the pressure which is placed upon her" is somewhat doubtful, cables Rudolf Breitscheid, leader of the Social-Democratic party in Germany, to the Boston *Christian Science Monitor*. "But," this authority goes on, "one thing is certain, the new Chancellor will not yield to France's demand for the cessation of passive resistance." In delivering his first address as Chancellor before the Reichstag, following which he was sustained by a vote of 240 to 76, Dr. Stresemann said:

"If the free and unrestrained administration of the Ruhr is assured us; if the situation in the Rhineland again is such as is guaranteed by international treaties; if every imprisoned German in the Ruhr and Rhineland is restored to liberty, then, after a breathing spell has been granted us, we shall be able, by exerting the whole economic force of the country, to furnish means for settlement of the reparations questions, provided the burdens imposed upon us permit of the existence of our economic life."

The new Chancellor, remarks the New York *Journal of Commerce*, "comes in at the most critical time in the history of Germany." Yet—

"His platform gives no indication as to future developments. As was to be expected, his leading plank is continued passive resistance in the Ruhr. He also stands for taxation and budget reform and for the linking up of these to the gold standard. If Stresemann is not afraid of reforms there is still a slender hope of improvement. But if he follows the do-nothing policy of his predecessor, the future of Germany is indeed black."

Whether the new Chancellor will inaugurate needed reforms, remains to be seen, we read, meanwhile, "as spokesman in the Reichstag for the group of powerful industrialists headed by Hugo Stinnes," observes the New York *Tribune*, "he comes in for considerable criticism." Besides, *The Tribune* recalls, "he indorsed ruthless submarine warfare during the war, and opposed the idea that President Wilson act as mediator prior to the entry of this country into the war." In the eyes of the Birmingham *Age-Herald*, Stresemann is merely "a demagog who has risen to eminence through brilliant oratory and an appeal to popular emotions," and we read in the Providence *News* that—

"The selection of Gustav Stresemann to head the Berlin Cabinet means nothing for progress in Germany and will have no effect in cementing the national spirit. He represents no real factor in the newer thought of the people. Nothing that he has written in his newspaper in the last two years indicates that he believes the German nation can be united in a Republic. There was no more ardent follower of the Hohenzollerns. Even as the Hohenzollerns fell, and the unbridled spirit of Germany called for reconstruction of government, he sided with the monarchists, even if mildly."

The Pittsburgh *Post*, on the other hand, feels that the German Chancellor "is at least entitled to a withholding of judgment on him until he has had time to show what he can do." "His attachment to Stinnes is exaggerated both in Germany and abroad," explains *The Wall Street Journal*. "Two years ago," we are told, "he was a firm adherent of the Stinnes school, but he has since gone his own way and might better be regarded as an opponent." "He starts out with the support of the Moderate Socialists," notes the Brooklyn *Eagle*, "which Cuno never had. And he is also intelligent enough to know that the domestic troubles of Germany can not be removed until there is

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MILKING TIME

—Brown in the Chicago *Daily News.*

a settlement of the reparations problem." As the New York *Herald* reminds us:

"He has, it is true, the bitter opposition of the Communists and the German Reds. But it is not certain that Communism is the dreaded force in Germany which it is sometimes pictured to be, or that the Republic is actually in peril from the Reds."

Of the new régime the Boston *Globe* says:

"The new Government is powerful. It has a support, through the coalition of 372 votes in the Reichstag, as against a combined opposition of Nationalists and Communists of but 97 votes. Of its members, the Socialists are strongest. They represent most of the working population in a country which is thoroughly unionized, and they muster 200 votes in the Reichstag. The People's party is the party of the industrialists, owned bag and baggage by the richest of them. The German Democratic party is composed of those industrialists who dislike Stinnes, while the Clerical party is the descendant of the pre-war Center or Catholic party, and swings the third largest number of votes in the Reichstag. The Nationalists, with 71 seats, are our old friends, the junkers, chiefly landed gentry.

"Out of this bizarre crowd of politicians, around the edges of which the Communists flaunt their 26 votes, Herr Stresemann is fortunate in commanding a majority."

Few editors, however, envy Dr. Stresemann his new job. For, points out the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat:*

"The new German Government comes into office under circumstances that would appal the stoutest heart. With the currency utterly worthless, thanks to official blundering or worse; with strikes, riots and mob violence throughout the country; with domestic as well as international credit gone; with the richest and most productive portion of the empire in the hands of a strong and implacable enemy; with the people demoralized by the financial and industrial situation and made desperate by the inability to buy food with their valueless paper marks; with retail business severely crippled by the same difficulty; and with sympathy lacking throughout the world, the situation presents no perspective that reveals a promise of relief."

"The situation shows that Germany is a financial madhouse," cables the Berlin correspondent of *The Wall Street Journal*, and this financial authority goes on to explain in an editorial that—

"Germany is financially exploded, but economically strong. By the robbery of her own investors she has, with paper marks, extinguished every Federal, State and municipal debt, and the same is true of the bonds, principal and interest, of government railways and docks, and of all those private enterprises which Stinnes and his friends have been buying up with worthless paper."

In an impartial survey of economic conditions in Germany in general and the Ruhr in particular, made by Mr. Basil Miles for the American section of the International Chamber of Commerce at Paris, we read:

"The Ruhr has been termed the economic heart of Germany. That heart has now stopt beating, and it remains to be seen how long the body, namely, the unoccupied part of Germany, can remain animate without it.

"It is practically seven months since the French and Belgians occupied the Ruhr. Altho the fundamental elements of the situation remain unchanged, surface conditions are different. As the result of German passive resistance the Ruhr may be regarded to-day, in many aspects, as an industrial district on strike. The strikers are the industrialists and the workmen temporarily combined—a novel alliance in modern industry. The union which supplies most of the strike funds is the German Government. The French and Belgians are very much in the position of employers, even to the extent of using strike-breakers—French railway operatives, telegraphists, and others. . . .

"A sound forecast of how long this can continue can not be made, especially in view of the recent collapse of the German mark to figures reminiscent of the Russian ruble. Germany's financial problem consequently is not only one of prime importance, but apparently has no parallel.

"Fundamentally, the mere physical wealth of the country has not been touched. In the first place, Germany has no devastated area, either in material wealth, as in the case of France, or in unemployment, as in the case of England. In the second place, German energy, organization, thrift and industry have continued production and even increased its possibilities for the future. It is true that the class living on fixt incomes has practically been submerged. Others, however, have risen in their place, and there is no question but that the country as a whole, altho now in dire straits, still has capacity to recover its former industrial position.

"Furthermore, it is claimed that the depreciation of the mark has practically eliminated the burden of Germany's internal debt. Germany has no foreign debt except payments for reparations. Critics of Germany's policy point out that even this gigantic debt of 132,000,000,000 gold marks is not greater than the national debt of Great Britain.

"As the population of Germany is nearly a third greater than that of the British Isles, it is claimed that Germany in fact is to-day better prepared to come back than is Great Britain; that if pressure of Allied occupation were eliminated Germany would be in a better position to develop and resume normal conditions of industry than any other great country in Europe."

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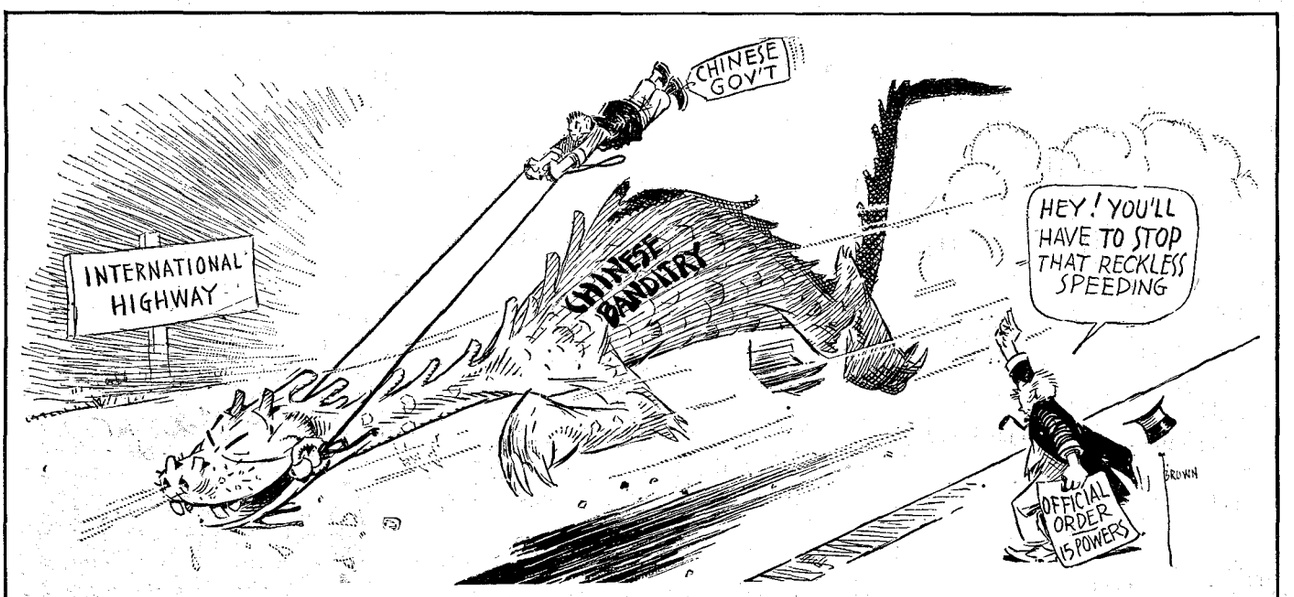

IT SOUNDS EASY —Brown in the Chicago *Daily News*.

THE POWERS' WARNING TO CHINA

"THE LOGICAL FOCUS for the next international struggle is China," concludes *The Freeman* (New York), as it reads the recent joint note of the sixteen Powers to the Chinese Foreign Office. Moreover, that part of the note which suggests that a special Chinese police force be organized under the supervision of foreign officers is interpreted by this liberal weekly to be "a neat device to gain complete control of China's railroads." The note, however, which contains a demand for indemnities for those foreigners who last May were captured and held for ransom by Chinese bandits, also reminds China that "it has been proved to the world that foreigners do not enjoy the guaranties of safety to which they are entitled in China." The representatives of the sixteen Western nations, therefore, insist that in future their nationals be accorded protection; that military governors and other authorities be responsible persons; that the three high officials in whose district the May kidnaping occurred be dismissed in disgrace, and that damages amounting to approximately $8,000 apiece be paid to the victims of the May outrage. The note concludes, in rather tart language:

"As long as China employs her best troops in civil war, national and provincial, the troops will be diverted from their true task. If the Government continues to authorize and tolerate abuses, not setting themselves resolutely to repress brigandage, which threatens the rights and interests of foreigners, the diplomats will be obliged to consider what further steps should be taken in the country, which, altho enjoying the rights accorded members of the family of nations, has shown itself to be incapable of fulfilling even the most fundamental duties inseparably connected with the rights and privileges of membership."

"This is not a diplomatic communication," asserts *The Nation* (New York); "it is a set of instructions from the strong Powers of the world to a nation in trouble. It indicates that China is to be made safe not for democracy, but for investment." And the Chicago *Daily News* looks upon the joint note as "a hint, in effect, at the possibility of positive intervention." That the foreign Powers are justified in demanding safety for the persons and property of their nationals is the contention of *The Daily News*, New York *Herald*, St. Paul *Dispatch*, Pittsburgh *Sun*, Philadelphia *Inquirer*, Syracuse *Post-Standard*, and other papers. Moreover, the validity of the claims for indemnity is generally recognized as indisputable, and the amounts asked for moderate. "But the demands place the Peking Government in a predicament," observes *The Dispatch*. For, explains this paper:

"It can not refuse to pay the indemnity without admitting its own irresponsibility; it can not admit its own irresponsibility and still justify its pretensions as the central Chinese authority."

The usefulness of the joint note is questioned by such papers as the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger*, Newark *News*, and New York *Times*. In the opinion of *The Times*, "the demands were made for purely diplomatic purposes; as a matter of record." "At the present moment conditions in China are such that the demands of the sixteen Powers have been presented rather as a matter of form than with any expectation of their immediate realization," points out *The Inquirer*, and the Newark paper goes on to explain the situation:

"China's affairs are in the hands of an acting Foreign Minister, with no President, Prime Minister or Cabinet behind him and no Parliament in session. There is little he can do except to acknowledge receipt of the demand and put it on file. The joint note calls for sharp disciplinary action toward three officials which he is in no position to take. It calls for money payments which he has not the wherewithal to make, and for protective guaranties which it is not within his power to furnish. And there is no Finance Minister in the Cabinet.

"The joint note offers assistance to China in organizing a special Chinese police force under the supervision of foreign officers. Only a courageous Chinese official could accept such interference from the outside, and yet it may be that only through some such intervention as is proposed can China work its way out of its present chaotic political position.

"China's lack of a President was the result of the ousting of Li Yuan-Hung, and there is no possibility that his successor can be elected legally in the immediate future, for Parliament has not completed the adoption of a permanent Constitution, and enough of its members have fled from Peking so that no quorum can be brought together.

"The situation of the Government is hopeless until Chinese public opinion—if there be such a thing—can force the ending of civil war and the reuniting of the country under a stable government."

One of the victims of the Chinese bandits was J. B. Powell, an American newspaper correspondent, well acquainted with conditions in China. According to a Washington *Post* article by this writer:

"At the Washington Conference we called China a sovereign nation and we persuaded eight other nations to accept our doctrines in the form of solemn treaties and resolutions. Now we should insist that China herself act the part of a decent, honorable sovereign nation. We have done a lot of things for China; now we should insist that China do something for us. We shouldn't continue to feed the sick child with candy and ice-cream. The time has arrived for a strong dose of castor oil.

"If we do not move, then we have no kick if others step in and do the job for us, and possibly later on use China's man-power and resources against the United States."

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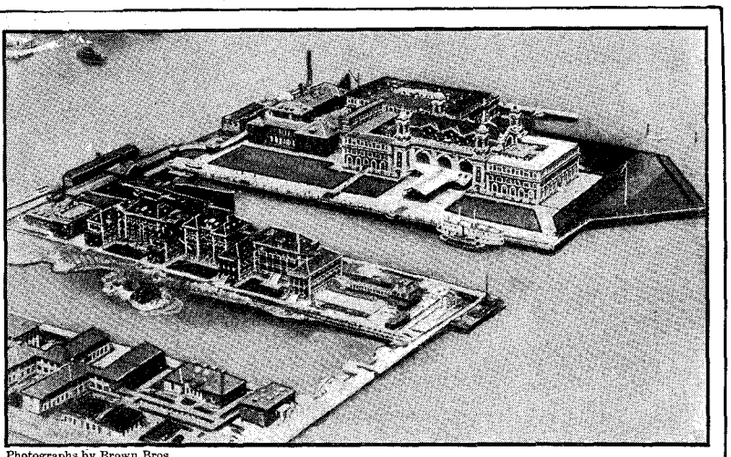
ELLIS ISLAND STIRRING UP THE BRITISH

THE "DIABOLICAL ARRANGEMENT" of Ellis Island, as it is called by one London paper, seems by the recent publication of Ambassador Geddes's report to have become a major topic of discussion between Great Britain and the United States. Fair-minded tho the Ambassador's report may have been, think the critics, the longer it is discust the sharper seems to be the divergence of opinion. Fortunately, amid all the contradictory statements there are, it appears, certain criticisms agreed on by every one, and it is the duty of the American people, they point out, to see that these are called to the attention of the next Congress. "Stacks of letters from immigrants who have passed through the island, and who," according to Major Henry H. Curran, present Commissioner of Immigration there, "have been filled with wonder and with gratitude because of their good treatment," represents one point of view as quoted in the semi-official Washington *Post*. At the other extreme, a comparison of the so-called "cages" with the stockyards of Chicago leads the London *Pall Mall Gazette* to point out that "the defects of the system bring human beings together like cattle, ignoring the infinite gulf which separates degradation from decency." If only critics as far away as this British one held such views, Americans might be tempted, as some are, to lay them to "propaganda" for the purpose of switching British emigration to Canada and the Colonies. Robert E. Tod, the Commissioner immediately preceding Major Curran, however, is reported in the New York *Evening Mail* to have admitted that "there is much need for improvement on Ellis Island," while his predecessor, Frederick A. Wallis, is authority for a statement in the New York *Times* that Ellis Island is "literally a vale of tears." The spirited rejoinder of Major Curran that this and specific statements by Mr. Wallis that he has "seen as high as 1,100 sleeping on the cold tiled floors in the middle of winter" is simply an indictment of Mr. Wallis's administration of past years, and has no bearing on his own or that of Mr. Tod's, does not appear noticeably to have calmed the discussion.



Photographs by Brown Bros.

"A VALE OF TEARS"

As Ellis Island is called by an ex-Commissioner. Airplane photograph showing the group of three connected islands devoted to immigration receiving-station, general hospital, and isolation hospital.

America's immigration policy in general, and particularly our largest receiving station at Ellis Island in New York Harbor, more or less continuously criticized since the present quota rulings went into effect, have come in for their most serious criticism since the publication of the Geddes report. Sir Auckland Geddes, British Ambassador to the United States, visited Ellis Island on the invitation of Secretary of Labor Davis last December, and wrote a full report to his chief, the British Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Lord Curzon. This report, dated January 18, and received January 29, was not given out by the British Government as a White Parliamentary Paper to the Associated Press until August 15, after Geddes had been to England and presumably had a chance to see Curzon—facts sometimes lost sight of by newspapers criticizing the report as an unwarranted intrusion, or part of an anti-American publicity campaign. According to the New York *World*, Washington officials while "chagrined and frankly surprized at the publicity" given the report, "recognize the Ambassador's right to criticize" as he has done.

Starting with the plan of the building, which "did not impress him favorably," the Ambassador discusses Ellis Island exhaustively, commenting freely on "locked doors and wire cages" which may be necessary but "mentally suggest imprisonment," and such other details as "impacted greasy dirt that had been there days, if not weeks or months," the "compound smell of old dirt and new immigrants," which "it took thirty-six hours to get rid of after leaving the island," badly ventilated rooms, and "makeshift facilities for medical examination." General comments include the statement that he would prefer "imprisonment in Sing Sing to incarceration on Ellis Island awaiting deportation," and the opinion that the system of appeal to the Secretary of Labor at Washington in cases of rejection, "the theory of which is probably right, is in practise nothing short of diabolic." These are some of the phrases which have attracted the attention of the newspapers both here and in England, and helped to give the whole question such publicity. The Ambassador's report is summed up in the following twelve specific recommendations, which we quote from the Associated Press version as it appeared in the newspapers of August 18 and 19:

"1. Put the existing buildings into a thorough state of repair and alter sanitary arrangements.

2. Arrange for these buildings to be maintained structurally and to be kept thoroughly clean.

3. Arrange through structural alteration for proper medical examination rooms.

4. At least refurnish, but if possible replace, the present first and second class rooms by rooms with windows looking to the outside, as the third-class rooms have.

5. If possible, through structural alteration, improve the ventilation of the down-stairs rooms so that they can be freely used in the work of handling the crowds of immigrants.

6. Do everything to expedite the handling of the immigrants, especially in the matter of appeals.

7. Provide a new station for criminal deportees.

8. Provide a new station for those requiring kosher food (or alternatively, let Ellis Island be the kosher station and provide a new station for the rest).

9. Authorize United States Consuls to refuse visas to the passports of those obviously prevented by law from entering the United States.

10. Arrange, if possible, for all immigrants to be finally approved or disapproved in their home lands.

11. Abandon the quaint custom of delivering lectures on Americanization to criminal and other deportees. Strangely, this well-meant activity seems to be more annoying to its victims than any other single detail in the life of Ellis Island.

12. Brighten up the hospital interiors with fresh paint, and keep them even still more scrupulously clean."

"Grossly misleading" and "out of date because it comes eight months after his visit to the station," was the outspoken way Henry H. Curran, Commissioner of Immigration, is reported in the New York *Times* to have characterized this report. Where there is trouble, he explained, it lies largely in the detention

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IS THIS WORSE THAN SING SING?

The British Ambassador would prefer residence in the famous penitentiary to detention on Ellis Island. This photograph shows welfare workers teaching cleanliness and proper care of children in one of the washrooms on the island.

cases, which constitute the one per cent. of tragedy. These detentions and exclusions he laid to two things:

1. The failure of steamship companies to guard against transporting inadmissibles, and

2. The laxness of certain foreign countries in permitting emigrants who are under the requirements to start for America.

Norway, Sweden, Germany and Italy, especially the latter, he said, exercise a rigid supervision over their emigrants, and there are few rejections. If all foreign countries exercised this same supervision, there would, he pointed out, be very little detention at the Island, and consequently fewer hardships and less criticism. In another paper, the Commissioner is reported as saying in the same interview that the British immigrants reaching Ellis Island are not very well picked, despite the large numbers trying to get in in excess of their quota. *The Times* quotes him further, as follows:

"The British are just kicking Uncle Sam's dog around again. Whenever any one wants something to kick against, they usually pick Ellis Island. The Ambassador speaks of the tragedy of the island, but he should remember that there is comedy as well. The immigrants who come to the station go through in jig-time and they seem to be happy while doing it, as many spectators have commented. The island isn't a hell hole or a place filled with diabolical cages. In most instances, the story ends right and they live happy ever after.

"Due to the propaganda against Ellis Island conducted by Great Britain, the majority of English arrive in a panic-stricken condition at the thought of the 'horror' they suppose they will have to face. I am tremendously sorry for them, and we do everything possible to assure them they will not suffer. Many of them thank us when they leave the station. Some of the English immigrants want special places for themselves apart from other nationalities. We can not accommodate them in this way, as we treat all alike."

Many of the twelve points raised in the original report were categorically met by Major Curran, and answers may be summarized under the same corresponding numbers as follows:

"2. The criticism in the Geddes report about the existence of chronic dirt is not true. I've policed around barracks in the Army and know what cleanliness means. I know this place is clean except for the drift caused by a limited number of immigrants who are just like a great number of Americans who throw rubbish in the parks on Sunday.

"4. Sir Auckland's suggestion that first and second class rooms be fitted with outside windows was valueless as all sleeping-rooms were outside and had windows.

"5. During this month I have vigorously kept admissions to Ellis Island down to 2,000, and we have not had more than 1,700 who slept at the station over night. I do not intend to allow the dining-rooms, detention rooms or sleeping-quarters to be crowded. In other words, the steamship competition will not rush Ellis Island off its feet.

"6. Regarding the delay of appeals at Washington, I wish to emphasize that of the 2,000 daily examinations made on the island the appealed cases often run up into the hundreds, yet decisions are handed down as quickly as possible, and are frequently telephoned to the island. Tuesday night there were only forty appeal cases awaiting the decision of the Department of Labor and some of them had been under consideration for only twenty-four hours.

"7. All deportees are kept entirely separate from other inmates of Ellis Island, even at meals and in going to and from them.

"8. Sir Auckland's suggestion that a separate detention station be allotted for those requiring kosher food is too silly for words. There is not the slightest administrative difficulty in regard to the preparation of kosher food. There is no inconvenience to either Christian or Jew under the present arrangement.

"I THINK WE ARE RUNNING A PRETTY GOOD HOTEL"

Says present Commissioner. Reading matter being distributed in the rest-room on Ellis Island. The white cards indicate railroad destinations.

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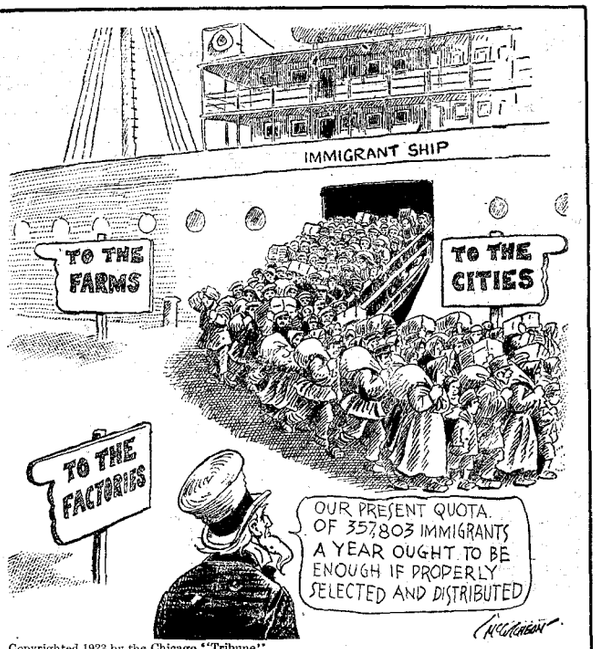
ONE REMEDY FOR THAT CLOGGED-UP CONDITION
—Hungerford in the Pittsburgh *Sun*.


IMMIGRANT SHIP
TO THE FARMS
TO THE CITIES
TO THE FACTORIES
OUR PRESENT QUOTA OF 357803 IMMIGRANTS A YEAR OUGHT TO BE ENOUGH IF PROPERLY SELECTED AND DISTRIBUTED

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TROUBLE IN SELECTION AND DISTRIBUTION
—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune*.

CARTOON SOLUTIONS OF THE IMMIGRATION PROBLEM

"11. We did not have Americanization lectures for anybody, nor did Mr. Tod. Anybody with the slightest sense of humor or sympathy wouldn't do a thing like that.

"12. As for Sir Auckland's suggestion that the hospital buildings might be painted, this operation was actually under way at the time he visited the island."

This leaves unanswered points 1, 3, 9, and 10 of the Ambassador's report. Concerning the first two which have to do with structural improvements, extensions, sanitation, etc., Major Curran is reported in the New York *Tribune* as saying:

"The recommendations for improvement, extension and repairs I heartily agree with, and it is understood that Congress will most likely appropriate additional funds to carry them out. Actually there are no great hardships suffered by immigrants at the present time on the island. We are running a pretty good hotel here."

Concerning the recommendations which have to do with the examination of immigrants by our consuls before sailing, the same paper quotes him as follows:

"Selection by examination abroad would be valuable only to a slight degree. But control of the number of immigrants through our consuls abroad would be quite feasible and might eliminate the excess quota evil."

That the buildings and equipment need renewing, that we need a larger force to handle detained immigrants, that we need a board of review on the spot for doubtful cases, and that we need some method of selection on the other side—this very nearly sums up the press comment of the entire country, which in the main does not resent Ambassador Geddes's attitude, but rather feels that from it the proper solution will eventually result. Through the courtesy of the Foreign Language Information Service we are able to speak for a certain number of foreign language papers as well, in which the sentiment seems much the same on the part of Russian, Polish, German, Hungarian, Czecho-Slovak, Serbian and Slovene language journals, published in America. Especially notable in their case is a feeling of gratitude toward the British Ambassador, and an anxious hope that the American speaking press will not feel that he has overstept the bounds of diplomatic usage. As is natural, they lay perhaps more stress than other American papers on the vitally important human factor in dealing with immigrants, and the necessity of minimizing as much as possible what Ambassador Geddes refers to as "institutionalism." Papers like the Czecho-Slovak (Chicago) *Svornost* and the Russian (New York) *Russky Golos*, referring to Ellis Island, as did ex-Commissioner Wallis, as the "Island of Tears" plead for a better treatment of the "poor, helpless newcomers." The Chicago paper, unlike most of the others, further criticizes physical conditions as well, while, on the other hand, the Danish *Nordlyset*, published in New York, gives the island an absolutely clean bill of health. One of the Danish paper's staff, in a search for first-hand information from his countrymen going through, found cleanliness, kindliness, good food, painstaking care of children, and no complaints. The Jewish papers look with considerable suspicion on Ambassador Geddes's proposals as to "Kosher isolation" and agree with Commissioner Curran that things are going very well as they are.

The fundamental question of the selection of immigrants remains. James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, just returned from a six weeks' study of the immigration problem in Europe, was quoted by the eastern press on his return as being heartily in favor of a "real, true, rigid, selective immigration law." So far as he has specified his suggestions for this law, he proposes:

"1. Examination of emigrants to America by foreign governments before granting passports.

"2. Our consuls abroad to have the power of refusing passports.

"3. All preliminary inspection work to be done by our consuls.

"4. Enrolment of aliens in this country for the first five years, with exercise of the right to deport undesirables any time within that period."

These provisions, which in the main agree with the last proposals in the British Ambassador's report, are further backed up with the statement by Secretary Davis that Sir Auckland Geddes, "has struck the keynote of practically all of our immigration difficulties," which lie "not in the administration of the immigration laws, but in the immigrants themselves."

In a dispatch from its Washington News Bureau, dated August 14, the New York *Daily News Record* quotes a statement that President Coolidge shares the opinion of Secretary Davis as to inspecting immigrants abroad, and that "to this end the Administration will doubtless ask legislation at the forthcoming session of Congress."

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TOPICS IN BRIEF

(An extension of this department appears weekly on the screen as "Fun from the Press")

WELL, at least European currency encourages higher mathematics.—*Dallas News.*

DON'T blame the French. They dun the best they know how.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

ENGLAND: "What can she pay?" America: "Can she pay?" France: "Pay!"—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

LIGHTNING doesn't strike twice in the same spot; it doesn't have to.—*Colorado Springs Farm News.*

IT might be well, before awarding the Bok $100,000 to any peace plan, to test it in Ireland.—*Pittsburgh Post.*

ALMOST any form of government, if it isn't watched carefully, will turn into a Lootocracy.—*New York Tribune.*

NOW that they have shown a man can swim across Lake Erie, won't Uncle Sam need a lot more dry agents?—*Dayton News.*

WHEN we look at our three-mile rum line, we are led to wonder what our tourists find to drink in Europe.—*Cincinnati Post.*

PEOPLE know flivvers are cheap because of great production, and yet wonder why laws no longer inspire respect.—*Richmond News-Leader.*

IF the old gag about living on the interest of what one owes could be realized upon, Germany should be by this time well off.—*Savannah News.*

PROHIBITION is still in its infancy in America, says one of its advocates. In some parts it certainly seems to be still on the bottle.—*Punch (London).*

"FOR every dollar spent on books $27 are spent on chewing-gum." No doubt, but then it must be remembered one can borrow books.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

THEY say that the King of Italy may make Mussolini a Duke. That is about the least he could do for the man who allowed him to go on being King.—*New York Times.*

IT is remarked that if it was really true that people liked to work, we'd still be plowing the ground with sticks and transporting goods on our backs.—*New Haven Register.*

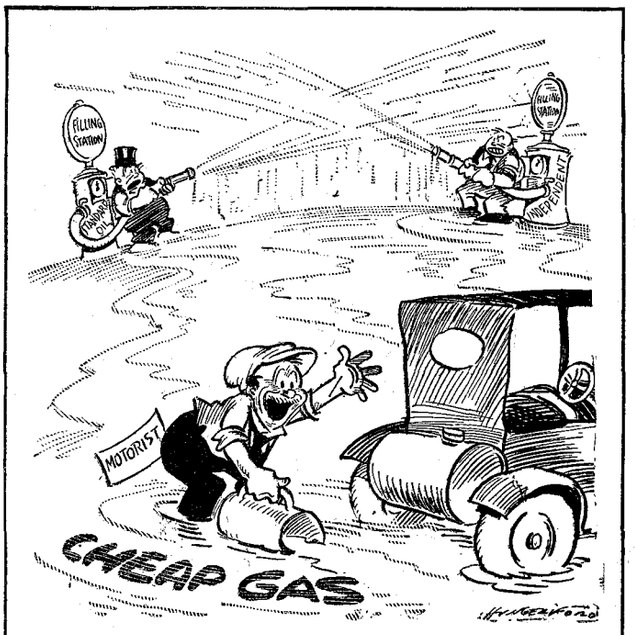
FOREIGNERS say we have no art in the United States, but we know where our next meal is coming from and are not compelled to go to Europe to lecture.—*Boston Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

THE American Indian needs a lot of convincing that the Government has his welfare at heart. Yes, and even after he is convinced he will probably still have his doubts.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

MEMBERS of nobility are said to be seeking positions as domestics. The servant problem is already difficult without being complicated by questions of social precedence.—*Washington Star.*

REPORTS of further declines in the value of the German mark are somewhat difficult to understand; however, they may mean that part of the rim has come off one of the zeros.—*New York Evening Post.*

BUT for Prohibition it wouldn't be safe to drive on the streets and highways. On the other hand, if we had the saloons, as in the old days, there would be fewer automobiles on the streets and highways.—*Toledo Blade.*



THE PROMISED LAND

—Hungerford in the Pittsburgh *Sun.*

GERMANY doubtless will be willing to arbitrate as long as France isn't.—*Toledo Blade.*

THE thing that makes soil so valuable in the eyes of the nations is the oil.—*Jackson County Journal.*

BENEVOLENT statesmanship is the theory that somebody else should lick Turkey.—*Everett Herald.*

"DO motor cars make us lazy?" asks THE DIGEST. Well, not if we're pedestrians.—*Roanoke World-News.*

HANG on to your Confederate money, it may appear any day now in the foreign exchange list.—*Detroit News.*

WE gather from many hints in the Press that America has most of the world's gold, but no bananas.—*Punch (London).*

MR. VOLSTEAD says one drink doesn't hurt a man. Evidently he hasn't been trying any of this new stuff.—*Tacoma Ledger.*

THE folks in the Ruhr are wondering just how the expression, "French leave," ever came to be invented.—*New Haven Register.*

JUDGING by bucket-shop revelations, there are fully as many marks in the United States as there are in Germany.—*Milwaukee Wisconsin News.*

RAYMOND DITMARS, the zoologist, says that all animals will soon become extinct. We'll back the mosquitoes to last the longest.—*New York Tribune.*

THERE are those who insist that the wheat-grower is not ruined, but merely frightened. Obviously, then, it isn't the wheat; it's the timidity.—*St. Paul Dispatch.*

No wonder Coolidge looks so unhappy. We can imagine no more miserable state than being a politician with a New England conscience.—*Little Rock Arkansas Gazette.*

FROM all accounts of grade crossing encounters we have read we have formed the unshakable conviction that a locomotive can always lick an automobile.—*New York Tribune.*

THAT President Coolidge should successfully answer the questions of 137 reporters is not surprizing. He has been the father of two small children.—*Philadelphia Evening Public Ledger.*

THE LITERARY DIGEST says the cold waves that sweep over the United States come from Canada. Why, then, talk of an embargo on the coal with which we do our best to warm them?—*Toronto Globe.*

VON HINDENBURG told Germany to stand firm and Chancellor Cuno told Germany to stand firm. Our advice to Chancellor Stresemann would be to tell Germany to wobble a bit.—*New York Evening Post.*

Two years ago Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., was a newspaper reporter on salary in New York. Now he owns a newspaper in California. This will be an inspiration to other reporters, perhaps.—*Buffalo Express.*

A CHICAGO newspaper says Senator Hiram Johnson is President Coolidge's only rival for the Republican nomination in 1924. Fifty other prominent citizens will immediately cancel subscriptions.—*South Bend Tribune.*

"BERLIN Pins Hopes on Coolidge." Really, Berlin means nothing personal by that. Berlin pinned hopes on Wilson, and Harding, too. In fact, Berlin's perennial sentiments are of the kind that may be said with pinned hopes.—*Kansas City Star.*

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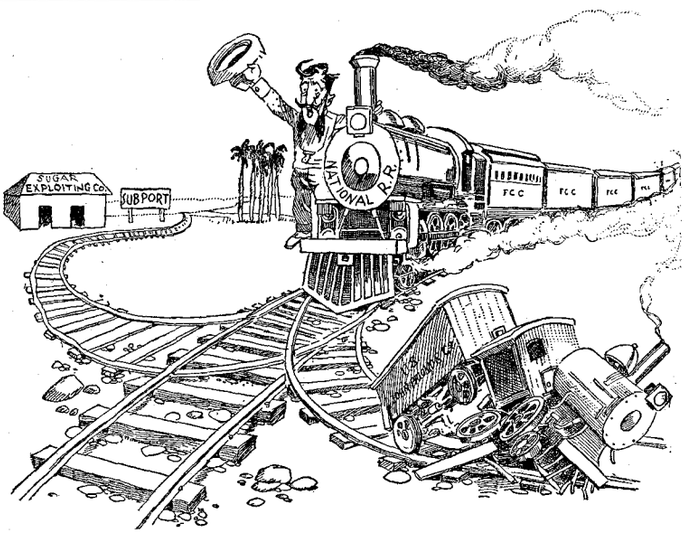
FOREIGN - COMMENT

A NEW CUBAN PROBLEM

POLITE BUT FIRM NOTICE served on the Government of Cuba by Washington to the effect that, unless Cuba protects American business rights and interests on the Island, the American Government will take steps to insure such protection, has given rise to many wild rumors in some sections of the Cuban press. At the same time it appears that the general Cuban view inclines to confidence in a tranquil solution of the latest problem between this country and the Island. The tangle is of dual origin, according to Washington press dispatches, namely, the Lottery Law and the Tarafa bill. Elimination of the lottery was among the stipulations agreed upon between Ambassador Crowder and the Cuban authorities when Major-General Crowder suggested a general reform of the Cuban administration. As a result of this agreement, the Cuban Government succeeded in obtaining a $50,000,000 loan in the United States, but, we are told also that the lottery was not suppress, and recent action by the Cuban Legislature greatly increased its activities.



THE RIGHT-OF-WAY IN CUBA

"The National Consolidated Railroads will suppress all private lines and also eliminate all the subports of private ownership."

—*La Politica Comica* (Havana).

These dispatches inform us further that the Tarafa bill, which is named after its sponsor, Colonel José M. Tarafa, provides not only for the consolidation of some of the principal railway lines of Cuba, but also for the elimination of forty-seven private ports used by sugar companies for exporting their products. In many instances the plantations have been connected with these ports by private railways, and adverse critics of the bill charge that millions of dollars' worth of property would be rendered useless if the Tarafa bill goes through. About 85% of this property is held in the United States, but some Cuban editors contend that the action of the Cuban Legislature is wholly correct, inasmuch as the ports and private railways were built and operated without Legislative authority as is specifically established by the Cuban laws. Despite the protests of certain American interests made to the State Department against the Tarafa bill, say some Washington correspondents, other American interests favor the measure, "apparently because they have holdings in the railways to be consolidated."

Immediately after the passage of the Lottery bill and a resolution criticizing the Government of the United States for alleged undue influence in Cuban affairs, Secretary Hughes directed Ambassador Crowder to come to Washington for consultation.

The Lottery Law, enacted by the Chamber by a vote of 93 to 6, and by a unanimous vote in the Senate, overriding President Zayas' veto, is thus commented upon by *El Diario de la Marina* of Havana:

"The Pension Law, commonly called the Lottery Law, is favorably considered because it does not call for any expenditure. In existence for the past twenty years, the Lottery provides the Government with the means to attend to the payment of veteran pensions and bonuses for aged State employees. Its net proceeds average $3,000,000 annually. The present measure provides merely for a centralization of funds and the suppression of existing conditions by which the right to sell tickets is given and withdrawn without any reason whatever. From now on ticket-selling agencies will be of a permanent character."

The same daily offers in support of the measure the argument that Spain and Italy follow a similar system with satisfactory results. But Ambassador Crowder's opposition to the Lottery Law, it is said, was so strong that he brought his influence to bear upon President Zayas who vetoed it. Rumors of such action were among the factors in the Legislative action overriding the veto, according to Cuban journals, and also the reason for the Legislature's resolution dealing with Cuba's position toward the United States, in which it is stated:

"Such intervention may become a danger for our sovereignty if we fail to unite all the elements of the Cuban people in an appeal to convey to the Government and Congress of the United States the firm impression that the people of Cuba would feel deeply wounded if such interventionist policy were furthered, in complete disregard of our exact fulfilment of all our international obligations."

The summoning of Ambassador Crowder to Washington gave rise to the wildest surmises, altho the majority of the Cuban press kept an optimistic attitude. *El Mundo* of Havana says:

"We fail utterly to see any reason for American intervention, unless the motives are so subtle that they escape the vision of the men forming the Government of Cuba. Our country has gone through many hardships and we always found Washington friendly and discreet, acting with the utmost respect, intervening in Cuba only when facing a most abnormal situation by the resignation of the Executive and Legislative branches of the Government, as was the case in 1904."

La Discusion, of Havana, attributes Ambassador Crowder's departure to differences of opinion with the State Department. According to this daily, Secretary Hughes reminded the Ambassador that his diplomatic appointment did not authorize him to act as a general intervener in Cuba, whereon, Ambassador Crowder, after a long telephone conversation with his superior, decided on his journey to Washington to clear up the differences of opinion between him and Secretary Hughes. We read then:

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"The United States Ambassador in Cuba has a limited field as a member of the Diplomatic Corps, but his actual position is quite different. General Crowder ceased to be a Financial Adviser as soon as he presented his credentials as Ambassador, but his former capacity put him so intimately in touch with our affairs that he could not disentangle himself when the change in his status occurred."

However serious the friction over passage of the Lottery Law, we are told that it would not have aroused wide-spread interest in the States if the Tarafa merger bill had not become an overshadowing issue because of the huge financial interests involved. Important American interests in Cuba filed a protest with Secretary Hughes, charging the measure would confiscate millions of American property in the Island. As cited in the press, their brief contends that the measure is "unnecessary, uneconomic and destructive of rights of American citizens," and we read:

"A holding corporation may be organized under Cuban law authorized to acquire the stock of the public railway companies of Cuba. Such holding company must acquire a majority of the shares of at least three such railway companies, two of which shall be Cuban companies having an aggregate of 400 kilometers of road in operation, and whose systems are connected.

"Only one such company can be organized. The roads controlled by it are to be known as the Consolidated Railways. After its organization, any other company operating in municipal districts served by the Consolidated Railways, desiring to obtain the benefit of the act must come into the consolidation. The Consolidated Railways shall make a reduction of 20 per cent. in existing tariff schedules for sugar for hauls exceeding 150 kilometers. Privately owned railroads in municipal districts where Consolidated Railways operate may not be opened to public service or extended, except they join the consolidation.

"Twenty-five Cuban ports are classified as national. All rights to import and export from all other ports in Cuba are abrogated and concessions relating thereto annulled. Notwithstanding, sugar may continue to be exported from former 'subports' until such ports are connected with a public railroad, such sugar paying in the meantime a tax to the State of 15 cents per 100 pounds."

A CUBAN SLAP AT CROWDER

"While Ambassador Crowder was chuckling over the Presidential veto of the Lottery Bill, the Cuban Congress overrode the veto."

—*La Política Comica* (Havana).

Following the claim of American interests, Secretary Hughes requested the Cuban Government to postpone final action on the Tarafa bill in order to permit a closer examination of the facts. The question which Mr. Hughes will have to determine, according to the Washington correspondent of the New York *Times*, is "whether this closing of private railroads and ports constitutes confiscation of vested rights duly acquired under concession from the Cuban Government, or whether the roads and ports were maintained on sufferance of the Cuban Government and therefore may properly be suppressed under the ordinary police powers of the Government."

The Cuban side of the controversy is vividly argued in *El Diario de la Marina* of Havana:

"Take a glance at a map of Cuba. The first thing that will call your attention is the peculiar geographical shape of the Island, nearly 700 miles long by 60 miles wide. Availing themselves of their proximity to the seacoast, many large sugar estates opened subports, through which their exports and imports are handled, and the railroad traffic to the Island as well as the trade in the main ports have greatly diminished. The movement now afoot endeavors to suppress the subports, considered unconstitutional, as they were not authorized by Act of Congress, and also to return to the railroads part of the trade actually diverted, which is necessary for their economic life. To speak of confiscation is absurd. The issue is much larger. It is the very national life of Cuba which is at stake. Through the railroads we are forming a nationality, we come into daily contact with our fellow countrymen; but if economic life is not assured to the railroads, they will not run, and in a few years we will revert to prehistoric conditions when it took three weeks to go from end to end of the Island.

"If the authority to operate subports is granted to all, the bulk of the inhabitants of cities would be forced to move to the nearest sugar estate. Despoiled of all trade, the existing ports would soon die. Instead of a centralized Cuba, with its provinces and organized government, we would become the Island of a hundred counties practically independent from one another, among which no communication whatever would exist because the sugar estates are not interested in neighborly intercourse, labor conditions forcing them to adopt isolationist policies."

Colonel Tarafa, member of the Cuban Congress and sponsor of the bill, is no less emphatic in an interview given to *La Discusion* of Havana, in which he says:

"The proposed measure is entirely in accordance with the railroad policy urged by the late President Harding, who in his speech of June 22 gave his views on the railroad problem of the United States, advocating the consolidation of the existing railroad systems. His arguments are so solid that we will refrain from adding anything. The sugar estates actually operating subports have disobeyed our laws, dating back to 1890. It is specifically forbidden to change the ports existing at the time without Legislative approval. Some grants may have been given by Presidential decree, but none has ever been ratified by the Legislature, and they are therefore unconstitutional."

La Discusion goes on to say that Cuba's crop averages 24,000,000 bags of sugar, of which 9,000,000 are exported through the subports. Seventeen large estates are actually trying to obtain permits to operate new subports, through which 8,000,000 additional bags would leave the country, and it alleges, would thus evade railroad, wharfage and warehouse charges, and practically condemn to death the railroad main lines. We read then:

"Why not modify the Fordney tariff bill? When our sugar producers were condemned to lose $1.84 per hundred pounds of sugar, nobody heard us. Now that we want to insure the life of our railways, everybody raises an outcry. The loss produced by the Fordney-McCumber act to the sugar estate owners amounts to nearly $100,000,000. How does that compare to the few millions invested in private lines, which could be removed and resold elsewhere, or that could join the consolidation?"

Frequent parallels are drawn with United States conditions in defense of the bill, and in *La Discusion* Colonel Tarafa argues that in the United States no commercial interest, however large, has ever attempted to open a port without governmental consent.

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WHY BELGIUM SHOULD STICK TO FRANCE

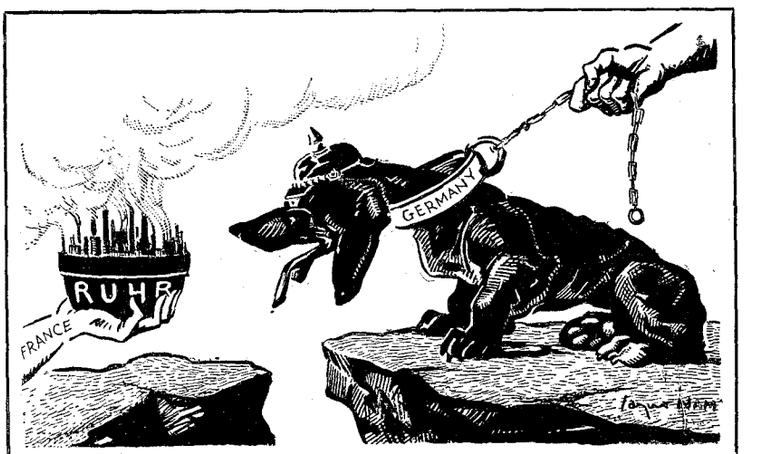
POLITICAL NECESSITY, not sentiment, is the tie that binds Belgium to France, according to those Belgian journals that feel called upon in these ticklish times to make clear why Belgium should stick to France. Too many Belgians live in a fool's paradise, they say, and think that henceforward for a long time there is nothing to be feared from the "ambition, hate and might of Germany." These "deluded ones" are to be found in Parliament, among the press and "even perhaps in government ranks," according to the Brussels *Nation Belge*, which concedes that "a divorce is possible between the two great nations, neighbors of Belgium, which by allied strength conquered the Empire of William II." We then read:

"England is an island of trade, and it needs German buyers. England's insularity gives it an illusion of security. It believes that it has nothing to fear from a Germany that will eventually be more united and more prosperous than in 1871. Viewed from the English angle, the paramount necessity is to get back to business, and to compass this, the debtor beyond the Rhine must be exonerated.

"A Continental and an agricultural nation, France naturally thinks first of all of restraining and pushing back from her boundary the aggressive nation that watches and hates her—that Germany, whose ambition and cupidity impel it to invade the plains of France to pillage its wealth and to get drunk on its wine.

"By unfortunate lot, Belgium lies on the road from Berlin to Paris, and if destiny were to condemn her to choose between her neighbors, what would her choice be? Should Belgium help England to set its customer up, or should Belgium help France to restrain the common enemy and keep him at a distance? This is the problem that confronts Belgium, and we at once exclude all sentimental factors, thus depriving ourselves of an argument that is far from negligible."

The *Nation Belge* goes on to ask whether it is Belgium's fault that England's customer is Belgium's enemy, and that German industry because salaries and the cost of living are as high, if not higher, in Belgium than in France. If France is a protectionist country, so is England and most of its dominions. If there are reasons why France should favor us in trade matters, are there reasons that might decide England to let down the bars for our products? We must find customers and markets all over the world for our manufacturers. This is a matter of life or death for our over-populated country. Now in the markets of the world who are our most jealous and active competitors? The French or the English? In Africa from what nation may we expect cooperation and eventual help; and from what direction may danger come?"



AS THE FRENCH SEE IT

"The Fritz dog who had a nice cake and lost it through his own fault."
—*Echo de Paris* (Paris).

A DUTCH VIEW OF FRANCE'S DEMANDS

JOHN BULL: "Don't blow too hard, Marianne, or it will burst, and you'll have nothing."
—*De Amsterdammer* (Amsterdam).

prosperity and power should serve merely to pave the way for a new invasion, and it proceeds:

"If England is an industrial and commercial country, so is Belgium. France is more agricultural than industrial, needs our military aid and our moral caution, and can open its boundaries and its colonies to Belgian products without hurting its own

This Brussels journal turns then to draw some lessons from the past and reminds its readers that the Belgium of to-day is not the Belgium of 1830 any more than England and France are as they were in 1830. Continuing, it points out that:

"There is no longer a neutral Belgium. There is no longer a German Empire. Deneutralized, independent and a holder of colonies, Belgium can no longer follow the policy of balance-wheel to which it was condemned on the morrow of the revolution because of its own condition and the condition of Europe. What was useful, salutary and necessary in 1830, would be dangerous and disastrous to-day. To have made a choice in 1830 would have meant our destruction. Leopold I was of German origin, but English by his first marriage and his royal education. He became the husband of a French princess and immediately saw the need for an economic entente with France. This is plain to be seen in his letters to Thiers. If we were to serve as a balance to-day it would mean our ruin if it pleased England to separate us from the only Power able to hold Germany. Where should we be if Leopold II, sovereign of a neutral State, had not chosen in 1886 as between France and Germany by fortifying the River Meuse against the German invasion that was always present to his eyes.

"It is to Belgium's interest to prefer clear vision to blindness, independence to capitulation, the German reparations to bankruptcy, and security to perpetual terror. That is the policy of this newspaper. It is a policy of nine-tenths of the Belgian press and of the great majority of public opinion."

The bitterness of the majority of the Belgian press toward the British note questioning the legality of the occupation of the Ruhr and reminding France of its debt, is taken in some quarters as a confirmation of the foregoing claim. And altho the Brussels Socialist organ, *Le Peuple*, attacks the Belgian Government sharply, it adds that, "Henceforth British policy is directed plainly against that of France and Belgium. Britain has replied to the French and Belgian proposals by proclaiming openly and almost cynically the policy of culpable egotism."

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IS SPAIN RIPE FOR FASCISM?

IF SPAIN HAD A MUSSOLINI the country might follow Italy's example and wipe out a host of impotent politicians with a wave of Fascism, say some Spanish editors who are rather bitter at the train of evils set in motion by the Morocco misadventure. Incapacity and red tape are the outstanding qualities of her leading men, they say, and this was the situation in Italy in 1922 when the Fascists made their triumphant march on Rome. *La Razon* of Madrid believes that "everything seems to be ripening for a Fascist movement in Spain." It tells us that after General Aguilera, President of the Supreme War Council, had denounced Parliament for meddling with the conduct of military affairs in Africa "thousands of mass meetings throughout the country gave evidence that the people are eager to hail 'any man on horseback' in a fight to a finish as a means of ending present conditions." But it is pointed out by some that Fascism in Spain differs from Fascism in Italy in the fact that in Italy the Army plays only a secondary part, while in Spain the Army is the soul of the movement. A Spanish statesman of renown, Count Romanones, gages the possibilities of Fascism in Spain in the Rome *El Popolo d'Italia*, as follows:

"Tho I admire the manner in which Fascism attained to authority without excesses or without a revolution, I do not consider it adaptable to our conditions. We must profit by Italy's experience, but we must employ different methods. I consider a Fascist movement unlikely in Spain and for three reasons: We lack a Mussolini; we lack 100,000 black shirts, and we would not tolerate them if we had them. Nevertheless, I recognize that Fascism saved Italy and brought about a wonderful national renascence."

According to a conservative Madrid daily, *La Epoca*, Spain has "a possible Mussolini, or, perhaps Boulanger" in General Aguilera. This newspaper is sharply opposed to any possible dictatorship through the Army, and remarks:

"The Army has always been the conservative factor. Any revolutionary intent backed by the Army has met with disaster. It must be the servant of the nation and not its master. Socialists and Communists to-day applaud the attitude adopted by the President of the Supreme War Council, hoping to gain by a possible social upheaval. The Army, however, will give them no heed. It will remember that every attempt to supplant right by might has failed at the end. Whenever individual passions overrule justice and reason, nations fall into the abyss. This great lesson of history will not be forgotten."

From passive propaganda, the "revolutionary" movement came to a sharp crisis through the personal conflict between General Aguilera, President of the Supreme War Council, and Señor Sanchez de Toca, Senator and ex-Premier. From sharp words, they passed to blows and the Senate soon became the scene of a general pummeling exhibition. Says *El Sol* of Madrid:

"The real cause of the painful incident between General Aguilera and Señor Sanchez de Toca is the conduct of the war in Morocco. The Army resents parliamentary intervention; and a vast majority of the people seem to be eagerly awaiting a change in the existing order of affairs."

A dictatorship is frankly advocated as the only remedy for Spain's ills, even by such radical organs as *La Barricada* and *Luz y Razon*, of Barcelona, center of Spanish radicalism. The latter organ observes:

"We know that revolutionary committees are being established in Latin America. Financial and moral help is already on the way to help us destroy the monarchy. A military uprising would help us as a step toward communism. The country could not stand an absolute military dictatorship and the next move would be an advanced socialist republic, free from Russian excesses or French chauvinism."

The only barrier between the extremists and their goal seems to be the King. Well aware of the trend of the times, King Alfonso, some journals tell us, would welcome a strong man at the helm, instead of the score of feeble politicians who try to govern one after another. We read in *El Sol:*

"However respectful of the Constitution, the King can not ignore popular sentiment. The recent elections subdivided Parliament into infinitesimal fractions. No party holds more than one-fourth of the total seats, making governmental stability a myth, as all Governments must forcibly seek the support of hostile parties to remain in power. At the smallest difference of opinion the supporters secede and the Government falls. . . .

"The Republican idea is still too far from the average Spaniard's mind. Monarchical institutions are a part of Spain herself, but nobody can safely ignore the existence of a growing demand for a change in our system of government. What this change will be remains to be seen, but unless our leaders change their methods and realize the gravity of our crisis, something is bound to happen in the near future."

SINGAPORE SEEN FROM JAPAN

BRITAIN'S INTENTION to establish a naval base at Singapore, as described in one of our recent issues, impels some Japanese editors to complain bitterly that it contravenes the spirit of the Washington Conference. What is more, they agree with Viscount Grey's opinion that the proposal means the beginning of a new race in armaments; and to stop it they urge the advisability of calling a new international conference. At the same time they are unwilling to consider the Singapore project a slap at Japan and the Tokyo *Asahi* points out that it is an old plan of the British Admiralty, saying:

"As far as we know, the scheme of making Singapore a good naval base was first conceived by the British naval authorities in 1882, when Japan had no Navy to speak of. The scheme did not, however, meet with public support, and was held in abeyance. At the beginning of the present century Admiral Fisher pointed out that Singapore is a place of strategic importance from the point of view of the defense of the British Empire. The British Imperial Defense Conference of 1909 also reached the decision that Singapore should be made the base of the Far Eastern fleet. The keen naval competition with Germany which subsequently arose, however, compelled Great Britain to direct her whole attention to the defenses of the North Sea, with the result that she could not give to her defenses in the Mediterranean Sea and in the Pacific such attention as she desired to give. The European war removed Germany as her naval rival, and she is now enabled to attend to her defenses in the Mediterranean and in the Pacific."

Just as Britain's increased attention to the Mediterranean need not be taken as evidence of her hostility toward France, this Tokyo daily goes on to say, so her Singapore naval base "can not immediately be construed as a challenge to Japan." We are told also that when it is remembered that the Washington Conference forbids any extension of the Hongkong defenses, it is natural Singapore should acquire great importance in British eyes, and we read:

"This being so, the British scheme under review must not be allowed to estrange the relations between Japan and Great Britain, who have been Allies for many years, and between whom it is of imperative importance cordial friendship should be maintained for all time to come. This consideration, however, does not deter us from declaring that this scheme under review—or the American scheme for the extension of Hawaiian defenses for that matter—is incompatible with the spirit of the Washington Conference. It is, indeed, our confirmed view that in order to give full effect to the aims of the Washington Conference another international conference must be called to discuss and determine the restrictions to be put on the construction of auxiliary craft and naval bases. Unless a fresh agreement is reached along these lines among the Powers there will be no end of international armament competitions, which have the baneful effect of impeding pacific and cultural enterprises in all countries."

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HOT WAVES

THESE UNWELCOME FEATURES OF SUMMER, which are not only uncomfortable, but dangerous to human life and destructive to crops, are American specialties, and they devote their attention largely to the eastern and central sections of the United States. So we are told by Professor Robert De C. Ward, of Harvard University, writing in *The Scientific Monthly* (Lancaster, Pa). In contradistinction to cold waves, which have been closely defined by the U. S. Weather Bureau, hot waves, he says, have never received any such definition; consequently, any spell of uncomfortably hot weather in late spring, summer or early autumn lasting more than a day or so is likely to be popularly spoken of as a hot wave. He goes on:

"As a weak cyclonic depression moves slowly eastward across the northern tier of States, the southerly and southwesterly winds that prevail in front of it, coming from warmer latitudes, bring very high temperatures, accompanied by high humidity and generally hazy skies. The night in a typical hot wave is likely to bring comparatively little relief, except in the mountains and on the coast.

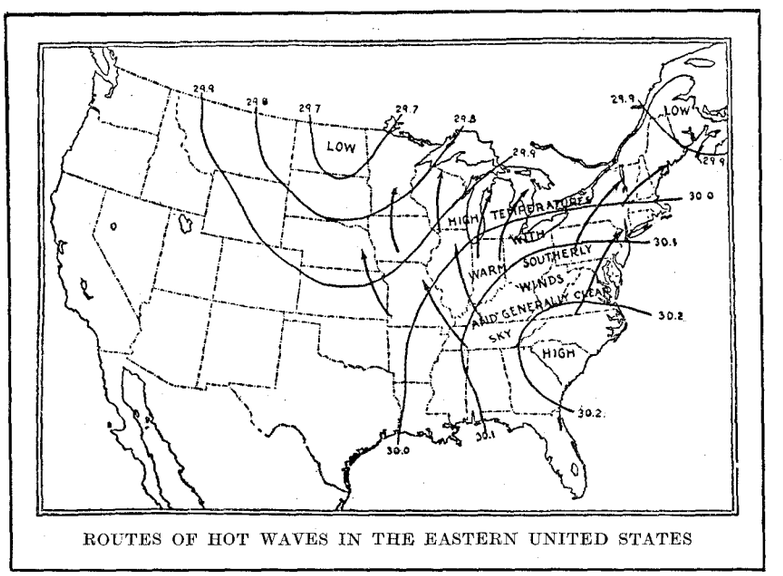
"In the typical cold wave the fall in temperature comes with great rapidity. The cold wind arrives as a sudden blast, and gradually dies down after a day or two. In the case of the American hot wave, the southerly wind is apt to begin very gently; gradually increases its velocity and brings higher and higher temperatures. It is thus characteristic of hot waves that the maximum and the minimum temperatures may both become higher on successive days.

"A sluggish movement, even at times an almost complete stagnation, of the pressure-conditions is a feature of great importance in the summer weather types of the eastern United States, and accounts for the fact that hot waves sometimes last over the central portions of the country for two or even three weeks with little or no relief in temperature or change in general weather conditions. Two, or even more, hot waves may come in succession with hardly a break between them. On the other hand, such hot spells may last two or three days only. They do not recur with any regularity, but in eastern sections there is often, for a time, a sort of sequence of summer weather types, consisting of a hot spell of two or more days, followed by a cooler period of about the same length, and then by another hot spell. Such a series depends upon a certain temporary regularity in the succession of summer cyclonic depressions drifting eastward across the northern tier of States. At best one severe hot wave may be expected every summer, and occasional summers have many extremely hot spells.

"Hot waves are to be looked for from June to September. They are as a rule most frequent and most intense in July. Uncomfortably warm spells of a few days' duration occur as early as May, even in New England.

"Hot waves differ a good deal in different sections. Over the Great Plains a hot wave not only brings very high maximum temperatures but is often accompanied by special local 'hot winds,' which are likely to cause serious damage to growing crops. East of the plains, the maximum temperatures are generally lower, but owing to the higher relative humidity the discomfort and suffering are greater. The hot nights, with minima often over 70 degrees, are especially uncomfortable. The northeastern section, including the Great Lakes, has the advantage of being near the most frequented paths of the weak cyclonic depressions of summer, and therefore of being reached by the cool northwesterly winds on the rear of these disturbances. Along the Atlantic coast and the shores of the Great Lakes the cooling effect of the waters, whenever a breeze blows on shore, serves to break the monotony.

"The Southern States have a somewhat different relation to hot waves. They naturally have prevailingly higher summer temperatures. They are farther from the storm tracks. Yet, when conditions are favorable, they do not escape. Often, however, while warm winds are giving hot wave conditions over the central and northern sections, northerly and northeasterly winds are blowing across Florida and the northern Gulf coast. Florida, with its winds coming from the Atlantic, may then have decidedly lower temperatures than States much farther north."



ROUTES OF HOT WAVES IN THE EASTERN UNITED STATES

The combination of heat and drought, if prolonged, naturally results in damage to crops. If a hot wave comes at a critical period in the life of a staple crop, the financial loss may be greater than that caused by a severe hurricane. It is not alone the drought which works the injury. The baking effect is in itself disastrous. Not only is the yield reduced, but the quality of the crop is inferior. To quote further:

"The effects of hot waves differ a good deal according to the time at which they come. June hot waves are less frequent and less intense than those of mid- and late summer. Many cereals, like corn, are often benefited by high temperatures early in the summer. On the other hand, fruits which ripen in June are often seriously harmed. Crops maturing in the autumn are most liable to be permanently injured by hot waves in July and August. In the South, a severe hot wave at this season is liable to cause very serious injury to the cotton crop. Pasture grass may be so burned and withered as to be practically useless for feed.

"An interesting train of economic effects accompanies any prolonged hot wave. There is a marked increase in the demand for light-weight clothing and vacation supplies. Thousands of people, suffering from the heat in the large Eastern cities, fill trains and steamers on their way to resorts on the coast and in the mountains. The demand for ice and for cooling beverages is tremendous. Customers send orders by mail, and the large city stores are unable in many cases to keep up with their correspondence. The stock markets respond in a very striking way. Not only are the prices of wheat, corn and other cereals markedly affected, but also the stocks of the great cereal-carrying railroads. The lack of water and pasturage lead Western cattlemen to ship their cattle to market in immense numbers, and prices drop. The increased demand for fresh vegetables is great.

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In many cases manufacturing and industrial plants shut down, and large wholesale and retail concerns in the cities shorten hours of work.

"The weather map types which produce hot waves are just the opposite of those which produce cold waves. The former generally bring the maximum heat on the northern and western outskirts of an anticyclone, while the cold-wave area is to the south and east. Hot waves occur on barometric gradients sloping northward, the high-pressure area being over the southeastern United States and the depression in the north or northwest. In cold waves the high is in the northwest or north and the low is to the south or east. The gradient system is thus essentially reversed in the two cases. The characteristic features are an anticyclonic area over the Southeastern States and a moderate depression over the upper Missouri-Mississippi Valley region or the upper lakes. For the production of a prolonged and intense hot wave, this general distribution of pressure must continue, without much change, for a good many days. With the eastward movement of the northern cyclonic depression and the disintegration of the southern anticyclone, the hot-wave conditions come to an end.

"The excessive heat is due to a combination of factors. Among these are (1) the importation of air from southern latitudes, (2) effective cumulative warming of the earth's surface and of the lower layers of the atmosphere to a greater height than usual under the strong summer sun, and (3) a certain amount of dynamic heating of the descending air under the anticyclone. Hot waves of the broad region east of the Rocky Mountains are the most extended and most striking phenomena of the kind in the United States. Yet hot spells are by no means unknown elsewhere, altho the conditions of their occurrence and their characteristics are different. It often happens that while a severe and prolonged hot wave is prevailing over the eastern section of the country, other sections, such as the Plateau or the Pacific coast, are abnormally cool. Long periods of high temperature are, however, normal summer conditions over the less elevated portions of the Plateau Province, and the summer 'heat island' of North America centers over the southern portion of this district. The Pacific coast is exempt from severe and prolonged hot waves, but occasional short spells of uncomfortable heat occur, altho onshore winds insure this coastal belt unusually cool and temperate summers. The interior valley of California, however, has very hot and dry summers, especially in the south."

AFTER COLLEGE, WHAT?

MOST OF OUR COLLEGES FAIL in training their students how to use their knowledge, especially when such use involves familiarity with business methods. This, at any rate, is the opinion of Clayton L. Jenks, a patent-attorney of New York City, who writes in *The Chemical Age* (New York). The student, of course, must be well grounded in theory, and this part of the work must come first. But unfortunately, he asserts, many colleges leave the matter here. They do not provide courses along commercial lines. Not to tell a boy how he may expect to make use of what you have taught him strikes Mr. Jenks as something like a breach of trust. Those responsible for the training of youth have failed in their duty, he thinks, when they neglect such a plain necessity as this. He emphasizes his point, before discussing it further, by telling a story. We read:

"Charles M. Schwab, wishing to ascertain the value of a certain mine, gave the problem to William Spencer Hutchinson, who is now head of the Department of Mining Engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. In the course of time the investigation was completed, and the financiers assembled to hear the report.

"'Now, Mr. Hutchinson, tell us about the mine,' Mr. Schwab asked.

"This was a large question, and as Mr. Hutchinson hesitated momentarily to marshal his facts, Mr. Schwab added:

"'Before you begin, please answer one question—is it a good mine?'

"The reply came back instantly: 'It is.'

"'That is all we want to know,' said Mr. Schwab.

"That direct, unhesitating reply was a sufficient report.

"How well prepared would the average mining school graduate be to make that two-word report? Consider the large practical problems involved of mining and transportation, costs and profits, furnacing operations, labor conditions, the health and safety of employees, a hundred and one commercial aspects far beyond the horizon of the college graduate. If located 18,000 feet above sea-level in Peru or Alaska, a mine would have to be rich indeed to be classed as a good mine.

"Let the college graduate ask himself: Is he educated; will he ever be more than an employee, a cog in a large corporate wheel? If opportunity knocks at his door, can he seize it? Will he ever become a captain of industry or more than a petty corporation executive?

"The average technical college student, if ambitious and able, will some day find himself sadly in need of a business education. He will need to know the fundamentals of law pertaining to contracts, corporations and commercial paper. In fact, a large amount of law is mixed up with modern business. He will need to know finance in its many ramifications, investments, cost-finding, accounting, factory management, shipping, advertising and selling. He will need to know the common rules of economics, international relationships and business geography.

"Yet our scientific schools consider their graduates educated!

"When the young researcher takes a position with a corporation his whole environment changes and for a while he may feel strangely out of place. The dollar sign which the corporation places on research makes the work seem selfish and sordid, and the researcher may feel very much out of tune with the whole money-making scheme.

"In the course of time, his point of view will change. If he has the right stuff in him, he soon wakes up to the real purpose of scientific study and comes to understand that research is merely a means to an end, *i.e.*, the promotion of the happiness and welfare of the people, and that the way to be genuinely altruistic is to put in the hands of the public tangible products of his inventive work. Incidentally, the public is seldom unwilling to pay an adequate reward for the invention. Who gets it, depends on the circumstances!

"Suppose an important invention is made. Will the inventor profit by it? The average young engineer or chemist knows little of the nature of patents and how to protect his invention. Yet his profit may depend upon his possessing such knowledge."

Large sums of money and much time are lost, Mr. Jenks reminds us, in developing inventions which are so covered by prior patents as to be unmarketable. Corporations as well as individuals are often guilty of negligence in not determining the patent rights involved before they start their experimentation and manufacturing. Many a costly plant has been built and equipped, only to be abandoned. He continues:

"Our engineers and chemists make the world's progress, but what percentage of them reap adequate rewards for their efforts? Often, it is only after many hard knocks that they come to understand the principles on which our patent system is based and learn to protect themselves.

"Does not the scientific college realize that its students are embryonic inventors and corporation managers; that it is unfair to equip them with the tools of knowledge for making and developing inventions and then not give them adequate instructions as to how they may safeguard their inventive rights?

"The medical schools consider that a necessary part of the medic's education includes instruction in medical jurisprudence as well as ethics. Is not the engineer equally in need of and entitled to knowledge of the legal and business problems which he must face when out in the cold, cold world?

"Here and there is a college which appreciates this point. We believe that this is one of the milestones in academic progress."

OFFICIAL MANSLAUGHTER—This is what an editorial writer in *The Canadian Engineer*, quoted in *Water Works* (New York), calls a failure of municipal officials to safeguard their water-supply. This, he points out, may result in civil suit for negligence, now that a California case establishes precedent for such legal actions. We read:

"In June and July, 1920, there were about 150 cases of typhoid fever in Pittsburgh, California. Investigation established the fact that, due to lack of a stock of liquid chlorin, the water-supply from the Sacramento River was pumped into the mains for at least one day without being sterilized, and an epidemic followed. Eighteen of the typhoid victims pooled their interests and sued the city for damages, accusing the officials of neglect in failing to take reasonable precautions to purify the water-supply. The

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plaintiffs were awarded $32,821, the largest individual amount being $12,500. There will undoubtedly be an increasing number of successful damage suits of this nature against municipal officials and water companies. In cases where the supply is commonly known to be of a dangerous or potentially dangerous character, and where the danger has been called to official attention, it would seem that not only civil suits but even suits for criminal negligence would be well founded. Surely the official who knowingly permits a questionable water-supply to be served to a community, without having taken every possible step to remove danger of death from typhoid. is just as criminal in his negligence as is the reckless motor driver who is jailed for manslaughter."

A NEW PROCESS OF COTTON-PRINTING

A RECENTLY PATENTED PROCESS by which patterns are produced on cotton and some other fabrics by rubbing and pressing certain parts previous to dyeing, is described in *The Color Trade Journal* (New York). The surface of the cloth is so altered by the rubbing process that it absorbs the dye in a different degree from the untreated surface, and so makes visible figures and patterns. The process is described in the patent as "a new and improved process whereby ornamental effects, which may resemble those resulting from pattern weaving and printing, can be obtained in a simple, economical and effective manner." To quote the *Journal's* article:

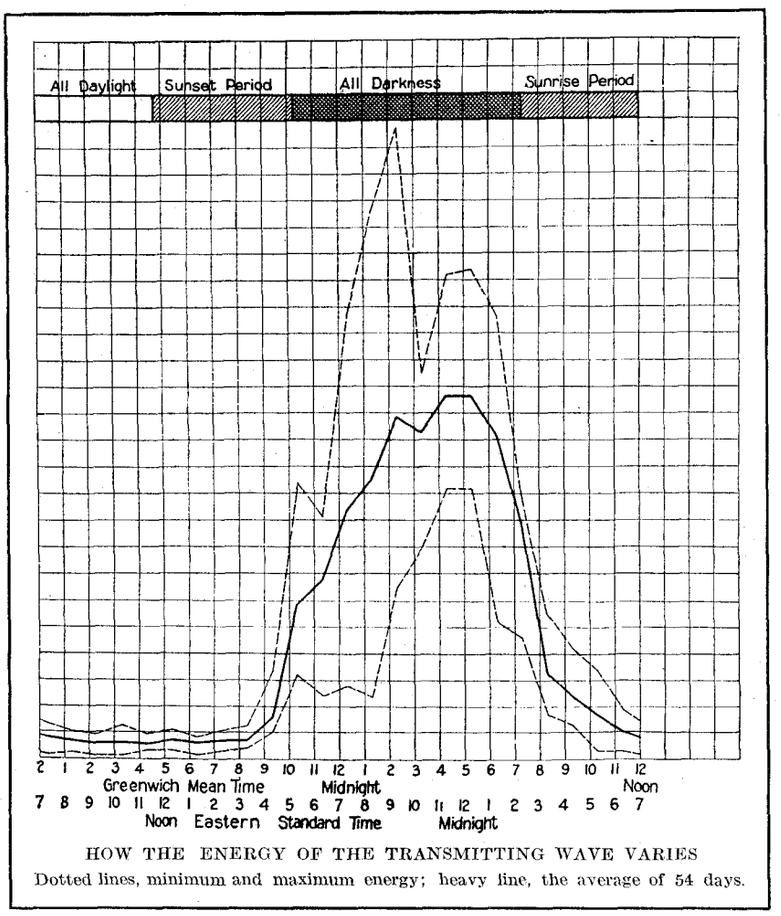
"By investigation and experiment it was found that if cotton fabrics when in a damp or wet condition be subjected to combined friction or rubbing and pressure by means, which, if the fabric were plastic would produce any desired pattern or ornamentation on the same, then during a subsequent dyeing operation the said pattern or ornamentation will stand out in a deeper shade than the body of the fabric, due to the apparently greater affinity of the 'frictioned' or rubbed portion of the fabric for the dyestuff. Or if the sheet of warp threads prior to being woven into a fabric, be subjected to combined friction and pressure, the fabric produced being then dyed as aforesaid, a similar ornamentation which resembles a woven pattern results.

"In one convenient application of the invention the fabric either before or after bleaching and while still in a damp or wet condition, is passed between a roller and what may be termed a friction device having projections so that the surface consists of alternating ridges and grooves. The friction device is prest against the fabric, and as the fabric is drawn thereover rubs the latter in parallel lines. When the fabric is subsequently dyed in the ordinary manner it is found that the rubbed parts dye a deeper shade than the remainder, so producing an ornamental pattern.

"In some cases the roller over which the fabric passes may have a pattern produced or engraved in relief. The roller has the same surface speed as the fabric, and a smooth plate, cylinder or the like, is prest against the outer side of the fabric and causes a rubbing action between the fabric and the engraved or ornamental roller."

NIGHT IS THE TIME FOR RADIO

MEASUREMENTS OF THE ENERGY of radio-transmission between Rocky Point, Long Island, and London, made last winter by cooperation between the Radio Corporation of America and the American Telephone and Telegraph Co., bring out some interesting facts, reported by Ralph Brown, of the telegraph company to the National Academy of Science and printed in its *Transactions* (Baltimore, Md.). The tests show that the energy of the transmitting wave is about eighteen times as great in the middle of the night as it is in the daytime. This difference, however, lessens in the summer when the nights are shorter. It appears to be due to the fact that obstacles resulting in absorption are fewer by night than by day. A typical example of the strength of the waves as they reached England is given in the diagram. We read:


All Daylight
Sunset Period
All Darkness
Sunrise Period
2 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12
Greenwich Mean Time
Midnight
Noon
7 8 9 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7
Noon Eastern Standard Time
Midnight

HOW THE ENERGY OF THE TRANSMITTING WAVE VARIES

Dotted lines, minimum and maximum energy; heavy line, the average of 54 days.

"When daylight covers the entire transmission path from Rocky Point to London the field is uniformly low but during the night it rises to considerably higher values. At night the field is relatively steady and free from fluctuations of the kind ordinarily known as 'fading,' but the general shape of the curve may change from night to night as is indicated by the dissimilarity between the two dark periods shown.

The outstanding thing shown is that the high night values are practically as steady as the day values and have no greater percentage variation from the average. The improved night transmission is a definite recurring phenomena which may not properly be called a freak transmission effect.

"In accordance with the usual theory of radio transmission the decrease in strength of the electric waves, as they pass outward to the distant receiving station, is caused by the spreading of their energy over a larger and larger circle of wave front and by losses due to the electrical imperfections of the media traversed.

"One characteristic of these winter-time data is worthy of note. The average night values are eighteen times as large as the average day values and rise about half-way up to the field which would be obtained if there were no absorption loss in the transmission media, yet, not even the maximum recorded field shows any tendency to exceed the theoretical value for transmission without absorption loss. This evidence falls easily into line with the theory that good night transmission is simply due to a diminution of the absorption losses.

"During the last days of February a radical change occurred in the nature of the night transmission phenomena. The reason for the suddenness of the shift is unknown, but a decrease in the night field is consistent with the fact that the period of darkness over the entire transmission path is only about 6 hours on April 1, as against 10½ hours on January 1.

"Of the ten hours winter night, six hours are spent in rising to and falling from the high values, which are steadily maintained only during a four-hour period. When the time of darkness over the entire path decreases to six hours or less the peak might be expected to be wiped out."

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THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN SUNSHINE AND COD-LIVER OIL

BOTH WILL CURE RICKETS. Cod-liver oil will also cure sore eyes, while sunlight will not. These facts have recently been subjected to investigations which are discust editorially in *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago), under the heading, "Some Aspects of Vitamins and Radiant Energy." The vitamins are in the cod-liver oil and the radiant energy is in the sunlight. Oddly enough, they seem to act in some respects alike. The author thinks that neither is able to bring new processes into operation, but that they enable the organism to make use of certain natural processes that had become ineffective. Their actions are yet little understood, and we are warned that both are in danger of misuse and exaggeration by quacks. To quote the essential parts of the editorial:

"The discovery that cod-liver oil is rich in one of those essentials of nutrition now designated as vitamins, has given a new scientific dignity to a product long used in an empiric way for therapeutic ends. This interesting finding has naturally led to more intensive investigation, not only of cod-liver oil itself, but also of many other animal and vegetable oils since demonstrated to be carriers of such physiologic potencies.

"Meanwhile there are growing indications that cod-liver oil is even something more than is exprest by a wholesome nutrient fat and an antirachitic food. Its vitamin potencies are beginning to appear manifold in character. Experiments have made clear that cod-liver oil will protect against the onset of rickets, or cure the latter under certain dietary conditions. Clinical observation and investigation have disclosed that radiant energy, as it occurs in sunlight and certain artificial forms, is also capable of preventing rickets from developing, or from continuing, if it is already established. Neither the potent food factors in cod-liver oil nor the light appear to bring new processes into operation, rather permitting the organism to have full use of processes that were natural to it all the time, but were not effective. Radiant energy is a powerful oxidizing and reducing agent in the case of the simpler chemical compounds, and probably exerts an influence of some such general nature in man and in animals. It communicates to the organism energy in some form that is apparently essential in the growing organism. Cod-liver oil operates in some such general way.

"Of late, however, it has also become clear that, apart from their influence on rickets, cod-liver oil and sunlight can not be considered to have an equivalent action. Recent studies indicate that, whereas cod-liver oil prevents the appearance of xerophthalmia [dry inflammation of the eyes], in animals even more easily than it helps to avert rickets, the same can not be said of either sunlight or ultraviolet radiations. The latter seems to have little effect on the eye disorder. In other words, cod-liver oil completely prevents the development of both rickets and xerophthalmia; light prevents completely the development of rickets, but does not always prevent the development of xerophthalmia. The observations thus suggest that there are in cod-liver oil at least two distinct factors: one preventive and and curative of rickets, and the other preventive and curative of xerophthalmia. Sunlight can compensate for the absence of the one, but not completely for the absence of the other.

"The physiologic potency of direct sunlight and of various types of radiant energy has been made the subject of much speculation in recent years, and it has secured a practical application in therapy to a degree almost unwarranted by the present limitations of our knowledge. Under such circumstances, there is always danger of quackery. Sometimes medical charlatanism is comparatively harmless, except to the purse of the person who is duped. Not infrequently, as in the unintelligent use of radium or the roentgen rays, it may be seriously menacing. It is interesting to be reminded, therefore, that no experiments involving sunlight have demonstrated that the effective agent has been sunlight alone. It is possible that the factors associated with exposure to direct sunlight outdoors have been responsible in whole or in part for the results usually attributed to the influence of the sun's rays. We should remember that exposure to sunlight outdoors makes the person subject to possible change —chemical, physical or both—by solar radiation and perhaps other unsuspected agencies that could not be operative in the laboratory. Whether these or unknown factors (acting singly or in combination with one another or with sunlight) or sunlight alone brought about the striking results, remains to be ascertained.

"There is thus evidence that cod-liver oil includes at least two distinct factors. Sunlight and fresh air can compensate for the absence of the one, but not completely for the absence of the other. However, these imperfections in our knowledge do not detract from the remarkable fact that sunlight and outdoor air, with such factors as may be associated with them, have wonderful health- and life-giving powers which enable the animal to adapt itself with a considerable degree of success to adverse environmental conditions. Some day, let us hope, light and radiant energy in general will have been evaluated at their correct worth and in their proper meaning with respect to the problems of heliotherapy and health."

MOVIES AS TEACHERS

THOROUGHGOING SCIENTIFIC INVESTIGATION of the educational value of the motion picture is urged by Dr. Raymond Dodge, of the National Research Council. This inquiry, he suggests, should include fatigue-tests of the eyes after ordinary school work and after seeing movie-films of various lengths, as well as examinations to determine the accuracy and amount learned from the picture screen in comparison with results from the best oral instruction. Says Science Service's *Daily Science News Bulletin* (Washington):

"Dr. Dodge explains that the human eye in viewing the movies is commonly subjected to three sources of fatigue. There is, first, a pursuit motion of the eye as a whole in which it follows the moving objects on the screen. This is the most fatiguing type of eye-movement. In addition, there are likely to be gross changes in illumination in the occasional use of moving pictures in schools, due to the turning on and off of lights. Such illumination changes, if they are numerous, are fatiguing to the muscles of the iris. They force the pupil of the eye to expand and contract to adapt itself to the alternate changes. Finally, non-professional projection is apt to be blurred. The slightest blur in the picture may produce very fatiguing activity of the ciliary muscles that control the curvature of the lens. Blurred retinal images are the stimulus for refocusing the eye. When the object itself is blurred the eye can never correct it. But it keeps trying. This is one of the main reasons why projection pictures, both still and moving, tend to produce eyestrain. While all of these movements induce eye fatigue, he said, the human eyes in normal condition can stand a good deal.

"'Before moving pictures are conceded any important educational rôle,' said Dr. Dodge, 'we need to know just how this fatigue compares with that experienced by the eyes in ordinary school work, and just what length and quality of film is best for the eyes, and how often it is advisable to have movie lessons. All three kinds of fatigue of the eyes can be measured. Fatigue of the external muscles can now be determined by means of apparatus that takes continuous photographic records of the speed of eye movements, in the form of dotted lines. The slant of the lines shows the speed of eye movement and indicates the fatigue of the eye. Many universities are now equipped with such photographic apparatus for recording eye movements, including the University of Chicago, Columbia and Harvard.'

"Besides being inferior from a mechanical standpoint and putting a strain upon the eyes, Dr. Dodge said some of the so-called educational pictures used to-day have such improbable plots and absurd incidents as to put a strain on human credulity as well. The stories woven around the facts to be presented are so improbable that they leave doubt in the spectator's mind as to the facts themselves.

"'They naturally produce in the student's mind the tendency to regard the rest also as fiction,' he said. 'Like all untruths and false alarms they prejudice us against the real and important cases. The average person probably realizes most of the time at a movie show that he is seeing shadows and not real people doing real things. Colored pictures and some means of giving depth and plasticity to the representation would help make them seem more real and would consequently make them more effective agencies of education.'

"Just how much a film really gets across to children or adults can be accurately determined by suitable examinations or questions. A comparison of the effectiveness of film instruction and other kinds of school work is both possible and feasible."

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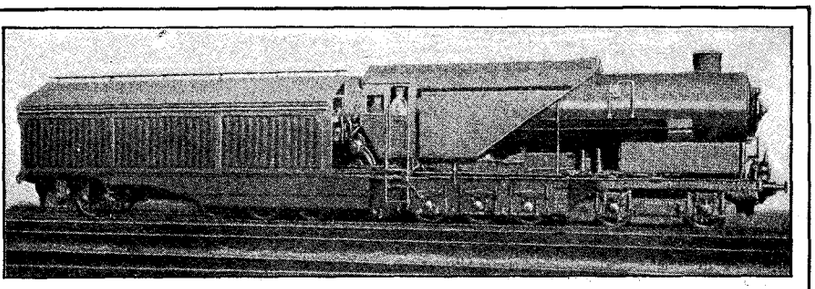
A NEW TURBINE LOCOMOTIVE

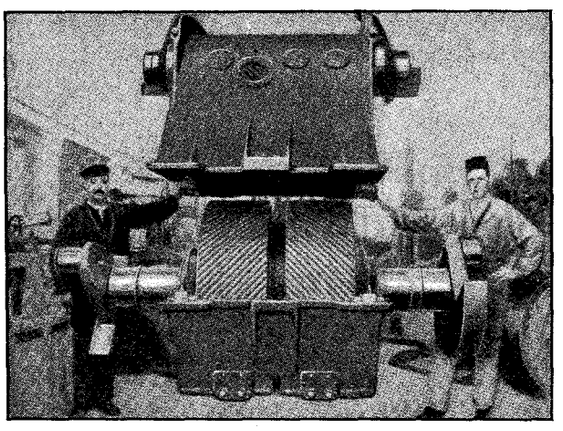
THE PROBLEM OF PRODUCING greater tractive power with less than half the coal and with a corresponding saving in upkeep has been solved on the Swedish State Railways by the newly developed Ljungström locomotive, if we are to believe R. Villers, who contributes a description and discussion of this engine to *La Nature* (Paris). The inventor, we are told, has successfully used several devices common in stationary power-plants, but not hitherto adapted to locomotives, and has hence reached such economy that he has more than doubled the amount of energy realized from the same weight of coal. His engine is a steam turbine, both the furnace-air and the boiler-water are preheated, and the steam is condensed instead of turning it into the stack, where the penetrating choo! choo! of its escape is perhaps the most familiar thing about a railroad train to the listening public. Ljungström's engine uses steady mechanical forced draught, and the intermittent puffs are no longer heard. Says Mr. Villers:



LJUNGSTRÖM'S TURBINE LOCOMOTIVE

It consists of two vehicles, of which the forward one carries the boiler, air-heaters, and coal reservoir, and the rear one the turbine, reducing gears, condenser and water-heaters.

"The object of substituting the turbine for the steam-engine is to get a more economical machine than the present piston locomotive. The latter has valuable flexibility and simplicity, but it burns a great deal of coal. It utilizes about 6 per cent.—in other words, about 94 per cent. of the heat-energy of the coal is wasted. The large modern power-stations, on the contrary, utilize about 20 per cent.



THE NEW LOCOMOTIVE'S REDUCING-GEARS

Necessary because the turbine runs at 9,200 revolutions a minute.

"The Ljungström locomotive has been built for the Swedish State Railways; its power compares well with that of the largest engines of this system, and it has already borne the test of long current service. It is remarkable for the care with which every detail has been studied. It is a veritable movable power plant, and its coal-consumption is only half of that of an ordinary locomotive.

"The locomotive has two units—one looks like a tender and carries the turbine, the auxiliary engines and the condensation apparatus; the other, coupled in front of this, looks like an ordinary locomotive and carries the boiler, the furnace, the superheaters and the store of coal.

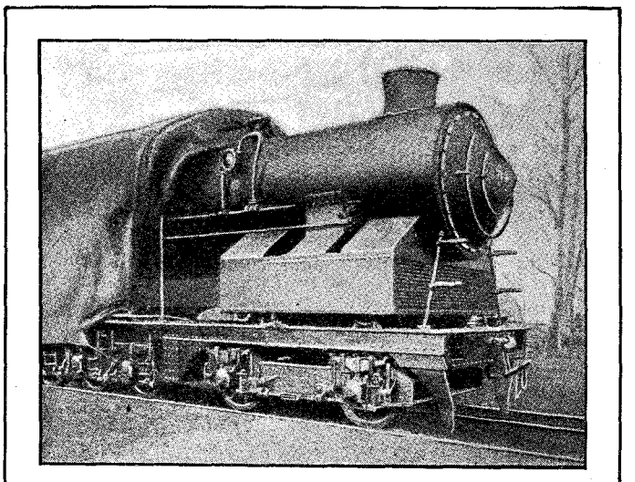
"The turbine, placed in the forward end of the tender, its axis parallel to the axles, is connected with these by a double reducing-gear. The turbine itself has no special peculiarities; it is of the combined impulsion and reaction type, the steam circulating parallel to the axis. An important peculiarity should be noted—after having traversed the length of the turbine, acting on its successive sections, the steam, instead of issuing into the air, is brought back again; the last section is made double, so that it is acted upon again by the returning steam, which finally escapes in the center of the turbine. This device makes a more compact turbine possible, so that it can easily be accommodated on the locomotive.

"The whole machinery of steam-production is at the forward end and includes all the improvements found in up-to-date power-stations, which are systematically on the hunt for 'lost calories.' The ends of locomotive boiler tubes make very little steam. Here the tubes are only two-thirds length, so that the gases that issue from them are hotter than in ordinary locomotives. The extra heat is recovered later, by using it to raise the temperature of the air that enters the furnace. This preliminary heating of air has been introduced into central power-plants, but this is the first instance of its adoption on a locomotive.

"When we recollect that in ordinary locomotives the hot gases escape from the stack at a minimum temperature of 300 degrees, we realize that the Ljungström locomotive, where it is only 150 degrees, has brought about an important progress in the utilization of heat. Another advantage is that the volume of the expelled gases is reduced one-half.

"This temperature is not sufficient, however, to assure natural draft, and as the steam is condensed, it can not be used to create a draught as in all locomotives since Stephenson. The aspiration of fresh air, its passage through the heater and the expulsion of the burned gases are therefore all brought about by a ventilator operated by a small steam turbine.

"The water admitted to the boiler is also previously heated. It comes from the steam condensed in the condenser, and the same water is thus used over and over. All this regenerative apparatus is placed on the rear vehicle.



THE AIR-HEATERS

Which raise the temperature of the furnace-air before admitting it.

"At maximum speed the motor turbine makes 9,200 vibrations a minute—too many to be transmitted directly to the wheels, so it is provided with a speed-reducer that has a double set of gears. The engineer controls the speed of the turbine itself by regulating the admission of steam."

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SAVED FROM THE WORMS

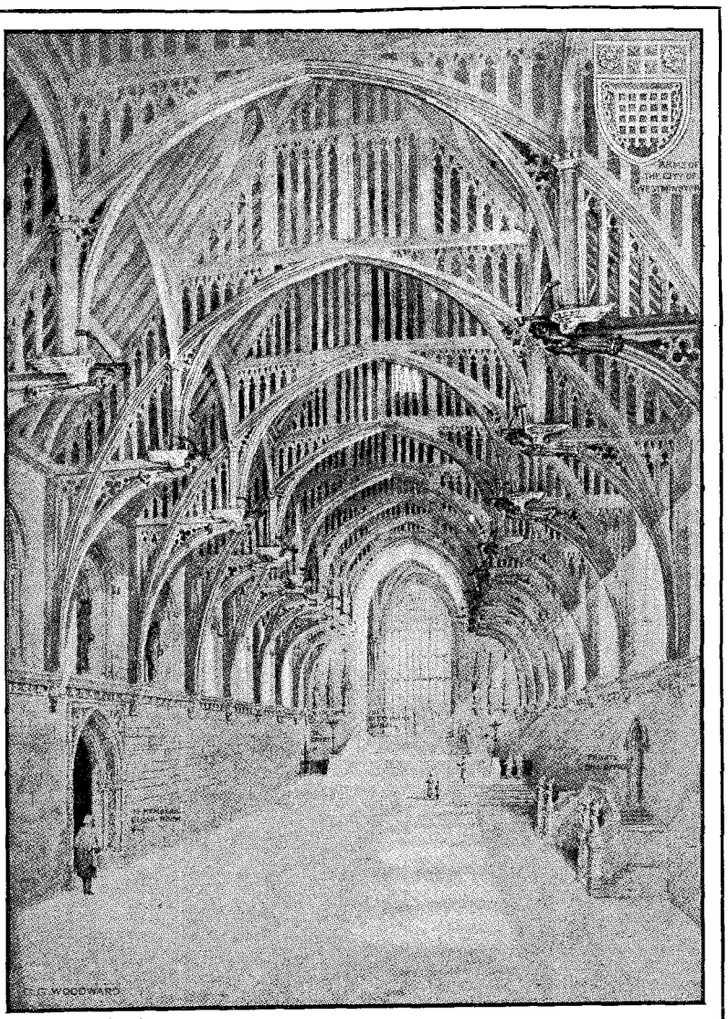
THE "CONQUEROR WORM" met a recent setback when the great hall of William Rufus emerged rejuvenated to meet the salute of England's King and Queen. Its enemy, detected in time, and checked in its ravages, is called the "death-watch beetle," and the famous hall with its oak roof built by Richard II remains preserved for future generations an "unrivaled masterpiece of medieval carpentry." It is the oldest palace of the English kings, and it has been the scene of more royal pageantry than any other English building. No American visitor who goes to the House of Parliament in Westminster Palace fails to look upon this marvel. Cleaned of the ages of grime one can now see "the lovely medieval angels floating on stiff wings at the end of the hammer beams." Their faces of calm smiling ecstasy, says a writer in the Manchester *Guardian*, are now "restored to the state in which the chisel of the unknown master left them at the end of the fourteenth century. For the first time in modern times one can now follow all the simple lines of the great roof sweeping up into the clear height." The King, in speaking at the opening of the restored hall, is quoted as saying:

"Westminster Hall appeals in a special manner to the mind and imagination of the whole English-speaking race. For centuries it has witnessed the growth of the Constitution and has been, as it were, a link between the Crown and the people. In far-off days it was the great hall of the King's Palace, and more recently the seat of the highest law courts of the kingdom. So during the eight years that it was closed we seemed temporarily to have lost a priceless treasure of our national life."

Inspected by the King and Queen was a stout box made from some of the five-centuries-old timber and bound with ancient roof-nails:

"In it was an account of the restoration and a specimen of the famous death-watch beetle preserved in a test-tube and mounted in a bit of half-eaten oak. The King was celebrating the victory over this busy *Xestobium tessellatum*. It has taken ten years' effort and enormous expense to repair the ravages of this little creature. He has filled Westminster Hall all these years with a network of scaffolding. The beetle had, in centuries of steady work, bored the heart out of the principals and all the other chief supports of the wonderful structure.

"Nothing could be seen of his ruin—to the eye the beams looked as good as when they were placed there by Richard II's master carpenter. What has been done by the restorers is to fix cores of steel in the disemboweled beams in such a way as to preserve them outwardly unaltered. About 270 tons of steel have been used. In addition, decayed outer pieces have been patched with pieces of fine oak from Wadhurst Forest in Kent—an oak as strong as steel or stone. There has been no attempt to make the new look like the old, and, if the effect is rather patchy, it is a sign of honesty, and time will soon mellow it all down to one tint. Even where steel has been most freely used, as in the roof trusses, it is hardly visible from below. The whole roof looks strong and good for as many centuries again."



UNSURPASSED MEDIEVAL CARPENTRY

The Great Hall of William Rufus, just saved in time from the "death-watch beetle," which had all but riddled the famous roof erected in 1394–99.

There is not room to record all the doings in this hall, but another *Guardian* writer recounts these:

"Early in his reign Henry VIII sat in judgment upon 480 men and eleven women with ropes about their necks for being implicated in a prentice rising on Evil May Day. Three queens, they of England (it was still Catherine of Aragon then), of France, and of Scotland, and Cardinal Wolsey pleaded for the prisoners, who were forgiven and flung their halters toward the rafters of the hall. Such was the mercy of a king to his erring subjects. A century and a half later a king, this time in the dock, found no such lenient treatment. For Charles I Westminster Hall was the prolog to the scaffold at Whitehall. But he was not the first doomed man to leave the building. Sir Thomas More was arraigned there, and soon afterward to Henry VIII, playing tables with Anne Boleyn, news was brought of his execution. John Fisher, Bishop of Rochester (who had opposed the Royal divorce), Protector Somerset, Northumberland (Somerset's rival), Sir Thomas Wyatt (who was tortured in the Tower), Lord Stourton (who was hanged at Salisbury with a silken cord),

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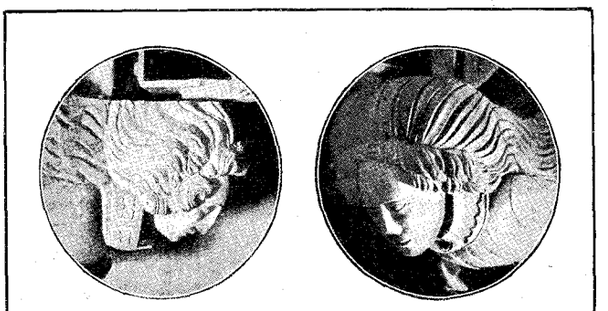
Norfolk (who supported Mary, Queen of Scots), Arundel (who was charged with conspiring 'with certain priests of the Order of Jesus'), Guido Faux and Sir Everard Digby (who had plotted the gunpowder treason), Strafford (whose policy of 'thorough' cost him his head), Stafford (who was concerned with the infamous Titus Oates), Warwick (who had committed murder in a Strand coffee-house), and the Lords Cromartie, Balmerino, and Kilmarnock (who were Jacobites and supported the Pretender)—these are among the long succession of patrician and other unfortunates who stood their trial in Westminster Hall.

"Here also came the Seven Bishops who had defied King James II, and Warren Hastings, the famous Indian administrator, to whose fortunes Macaulay has given immortality, and at whose trial Burke spoke. A whole history of high treason and of the proud, wayward Englishmen who have dared too much might be written round this hall.

"In such an account space might fittingly be found for Elizabeth Chudleigh, who appeared in Westminster late in the eighteenth century. This lady bigamously married the Duke of Kingston, her husband, the Earl of Bristol, being still alive. She, among the many doomed figures, was lucky. Perhaps her beauty and her tears saved her from the penalty of having her right hand branded upon the block, and she was discharged upon payment of fees. There were no newspapers in her day to titillate the larger English public with the record of her fortunes, but such folk as could attended the trial, and soldiers were required to regulate the crowds, which included ladies in full Court dress.



ANGELS' HEADS AT THE ENDS OF HAMMER BEAMS

Notable examples of medieval wood-carving in Westminster Hall.

"The building in which these later events happened was not that first raised by the Red King. For in its present form it is principally the work of Richard II, who kept Christmas there just three hundred years after the first Whitsuntide revels. Into this new hall came the most dramatic Lord Mayor's procession that has ever walked the November streets of London. While the Lord Mayor was on his way thither in 1415 (he was going there to be sworn in) news arrived suddenly that King Henry V and his army had won an unexpected battle overseas. The name of that victory is Agincourt. The victor himself was soon back in England and was fêted in Westminster. In the same hall another great English captain, the Duke of Wellington, figured once, riding on a white charger after the coronation of George IV.

"Westminster Hall has, indeed, been surfeited on the pomps of history."

The London *Daily Express* also surveys the great hall's history and digs up some other picturesque facts; its varied history as well as its architectorial excellence justify its five different periods of repair:

"Westminster Hall is essentially a king's hall; it was built by William II as a place where he could feast his barons, and was known for generations as 'Rufus' Roaring Hall.'

"Richard II raised the Norman walls and erected the glorious open hammer-beam roof, with its tracery and carved angels, as we see it to-day.

"The hall is 240 feet long by 67 feet wide, and, with the exception of the Hall of Justice at Padua, is the largest building in the world the roof of which is unsupported by columns.

"There Richard feasted 10,000 persons daily during the Christmas of 1398, but the next year, in the hall he had made, he was forced to abdicate.

"The most poignant episode that ever took place in Westminster Hall was when Charles I was condemned to death in 1649. Eight years later Cromwell was installed Lord Protector; the following year he was buried in Westminster Abbey, but in 1661 his body was dug up, and his head adorned the roof of Westminster Hall for twenty years.

"Westminster Hall has been flooded at least twice by the Thames; during 1812 boats entered the building, the water being three feet deep.

"In 1834 the Houses of Parliament were destroyed by fire, but engines were taken into the hall, and the country was spared a loss that neither art nor time could have replaced."

DALCROZE EXPLAINS HIS METHOD

OUTSIDE THE INITIATES few probably understand just what "Dalcroze" stands for, tho the word is bandied about a good deal in connection with both dancing and physical exercise. That it is neither one nor the other, tho it bears a strong relation to both, is seen in the explanation of "eurhythmics," the name given by E. Jacques Dalcroze to his method, in an article contributed by him to the London *Daily News*. He was faced, he tells us, with the problem of teaching music, and he found, at the outset of his career, two main obstacles. "First, my pupils lacked the power of executing instantaneously the dictates of their volition, and, secondly, their task was made all the harder as they were unable to analyze the problems with which they were confronted, thereby increasing the difficulty of performing the number of acts simultaneously of which every performer must be capable." He found their sense of time imperfect, and "the intellectual effort required by them to obviate mistakes demanded so much concentration from them that other factors, such as musical expression, suffered in consequence." He continues.

"I realized that the attempt to master musical problems by a purely intellectual process was doomed to failure, and I therefore had to devise a means by which my pupils could analyze and perceive the structure of music instinctively. If they could come to feel a rhythm, as presented to them on the printed page of music, quite automatically, my first battle would be won. It would then merely remain for me to develop their instinctive rhythmic reaction and, if possible, to devise a means by which the concentration demanded of the pupil would be progressively proportioned to his developing powers.

"I will not attempt to describe the details of my method here; suffice it to say that the pupils are taught to follow and to analyze rhythms played to them, by using their limbs as an instrument. The method differs from ordinary gymnastics very materially in one respect: in physical gymnastics complicated feats are achieved by memorizing the sequence of intricate movements. The effort required is a purely intellectual one. In my method an instinctive reaction to the rhythm or the word of command is acquired, and this difference is very important for several reasons. It teaches the pupil something which ordinary education leaves out of account almost entirely, namely, the instantaneous response of the mind to impressions it receives, coupled with the power of reacting to them or expressing them, not by virtue of intellectual processes, but by the automatic control of every limb of the body. The advantage of such training may conveniently be analyzed here."

He believes that philosophers and artists are right in saying that "the power of instinctive reaction and expression is an inward desire, if not a necessity, to perfect development, of every sentient being, whether it is conscious or unconscious." Going on:

"The possession of this power means not only more perfect control of the pupils' talents, but it means also an entirely new avenue of development to most of them. It enables them to analyze artistic phenomena in every branch of art, and gives them, as it were, a new language. So many people suffer from being choked with a series of impressions which they can not express.

"My pupils gain the power of self-expression, and as my method is not based on what I might call physically intellectual exercises, the power of self-expression is gained unconsciously, just as the reaction to a musical rhythm has been acquired instinctively. It is interesting to compare children at work and at play who have been taught eurhythmics with children who have been taught to perform dances. At best, the pupils of a formal intellectual system express the personality and the artistic

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aspirations of their teacher. They gain a formal control over certain movements of certain limbs, and they must often pay the penalty by becoming acutely self-conscious.

"I do not deny that much of what such children learn is admirable, but the example should serve to differentiate, in the minds of my readers, between the end to which my method is directed and that aimed at by schools of dancing. Children who are taught eurhythmics gain the power of controlling all their limbs in accordance with their own volition. Their control may not be perfect, but it represents the volition of each individual child completely. Later on, when their sensitivity to the esthetic values of musical composition finds an instinctive echo in their mind, their movements express, not the teacher's artistic tendencies, but the artistic instincts of the pupil.

"In brief, children, and grown-ups for that matter, gain primarily two things by the study of eurhythmics. First, they learn the perfect control of their mental, and by consequence of their physical, apparatus; and secondly, the capacity for analysis, expression and concentration acquired instinctively, gives them a mental and physical poise which many of my pupils believe to be an asset in life of no mean value."

Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art

THE SWIMMERS

Sunlight radiates from Sorolla's canvases. Here the light plays through the water in which the boys swim.

UNDEMOCRATIC EDUCATION—Education finds a new critic in Charles M. Schwab, whose views, given in the New York *World*, shows he condemns colleges, not college men:

"The system of education in America to-day is undemocratic. It tends to mold the young manhood of the country into a set type. That type is peculiar to a certain environment of books, of music, of art. It is a type which can not comprehend the dynamics of the workingman's situation; which fails to recognize the importance of the workingman; which even overlooks the distinct entity of the workingman in the molding of a nation.

"The educational system is, in this sense, narrowing. It creates an undeniable atmosphere that men become rooted in. Once set in this atmosphere, it is impossible to make them comprehend any problems save those of their immediate surroundings and personal thoughts. That is why we seldom find a college man who is a fit executive for thousands of steel workers.

"American colleges need to broaden their outlook. They need to mold men that can see across distances—not into themselves. They need to cover more territory, and this territory needs to engulf the average citizen. For what good is education unless it makes for racial progress, unless it produces a class of men that can bear the burdens of the nation rather than live their own selfish lives?"

THE PAINTER OF SUNLIGHT AND CHILDREN

ART WAKES UP NEW YORK PERIODICALLY. But her periodic frenzies of interest have never exceeded the demonstration caused by the Sorolla exhibition at the Hispanic Museum in 1909. It was a long journey for the populace out to this center, but the entire number of visitors, said to have been 200,000, outmatches the attendance at any prize-fight, tho of course, they did not assemble at one time. This event is brought to memory by the death of the painter in Madrid on August 11. But time will not efface this memory, for his work is established in our art galleries, while that enshrined in the Hispanic Museum is a monument to the painter almost as much as to the country whose life and physical aspects it seeks to represent. "His popularity here," says the New York *Herald*, "was proof of something more than his own genius. It showed how eager the world is to pay deference to any poet who sees life in its loveliest possible manifestations." Whatever positions he will occupy in the changing field of critical appreciation he has a secure niche in the history of Spanish art. *The Herald* points this:

"Sorolla and Zuloaga revived the glories of Spanish painting, which had been in eclipse since the death of Goya. Fortuny and Diaz were Spaniards, but they did not derive from Velasquez or Goya. They were more French in the character of their art. Sorolla, who was born at Valencia, had his first instruction in the academy there, and carried on his artistic education in the Prado at Madrid, where he copied the old masters before he received any impressions of another country's art. Then he went to Italy. He confessed, however, that the strongest influence of any foreign painters on his own genius came from the works of Bastien-Lepage and Menzel, which he studied in Paris."

The crowds who besieged his exhibition will for the most part think of him in the terms used by the New York *Times:*

"Few artists ever achieved such overwhelming popularity over night as did Joaquin Sorolla. His fame was no mere transitory craze, for much of his work had lasting merit, and this style made a deep appeal because of its clarity and sanity in a period given over to all manner of confusion and eccentricity. He delighted in color and sunlight—flashing beaches, orange-groves, brilliant lights and shades. Who that saw them can forget his paintings of children by the seashore, of 'The Swimmer' and 'After the Bath'? His was a gift for vivid impressions, rapidly glimpsed and recorded, which rarely failed to appeal by their freshness and sunniness.

"Sorolla was one of the first Spanish painters of distinction to record these dazzling colors of his native land. It is one of the strange things of Spanish art that it turned to the somber rather than to the gay. Not even the figures of Goya gave more than the brilliance of personal adornment. Among the moderns, Zuloaga, like so many of his predecessors, also preferred the gray to the bright. The hard, bleak skies of the rainy season seem to have made a deeper impression on Spanish painters than the brilliant lights and shades of the sparkling days of sunshine. Neither the intense coloring of the mesas of Central

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Spain, so much like our own New Mexico, nor the richer flowering green of the Mediterranean seashore, exercised a strong influence in the past. It remained for Sorolla to capture the sunshine, and this he did as few have ever done before."

The writer of the New York *Tribune*'s appreciation is not so confident of Sorolla's value as a vital force in the hierarchy of painting. His career is used to illustrate "one of the most characteristic tendencies in modern art", the aim to count technique as the all in all. We read:

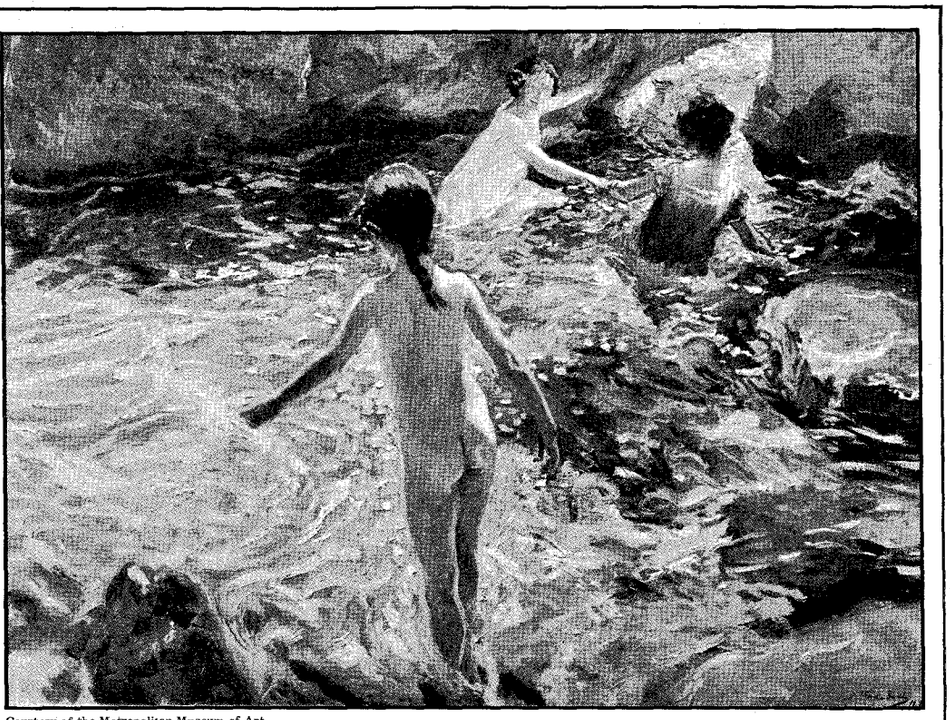
"It was entirely as a technician that he pushed himself to the front nearly thirty years ago, to renovate the methods of his native school, and it was entirely as a technician that he later achieved international fame. Some of the surface aspects of his work might seem to contradict this. He put the joy of living into his pictures—an inspiriting thing by itself—and those are obviously Spanish types and boats which he portrayed in his popular beach scenes, authentic souvenirs of a national life. But it was his sleight-of-hand with the brush that made these truthful records of his successful.

"Spain needed him at just about the date of his decisive appearance. The countrymen of Fortuny, himself a masterly technician, were rarely able to recapture anything but the glitter of his magic, and that they made hard and metallic where he had given it the brilliance of a true jewel. They were steeped in a meretricious artificiality, painting little costume subjects in a thin little manner. He was dazzling because he could not help himself. They tried to be dazzling by recipe. Pradilla and Villegas, who were worthy followers of Fortuny, had, like him, gravitated to Italy, and at home in Madrid the young painters wasted their talents like so many squirrels going round and round in a cage. Sorolla brought a new energy upon the scene.

"He let his brush go, first in the rather commonplace, but still workmanlike, mode of the Paris salon, and then in a way of his own that was the more vitalized because he sought his themes out-of-doors. A famous European painter, a type of prodigious dexterity, once visited Sorolla's great exhibition at Paris in 1906, and to his American companion gravely asserted that the Spaniard couldn't have achieved the vividness and accuracy of his impressions if he hadn't had some help from the snapshots of a camera. It was an exaggerated criticism, but it not unreasonably pointed to a really disconcerting note in the painter's diabolical cleverness of hand. That was what pulled him through, a phenomenal manual facility—which is as dangerous and as specious as it is useful.

"Manual adroitness is a great gift, but at long last it wears out its welcome. Even after so short a time as has elapsed since the sensational show at the Hispanic Museum in 1909 Sorolla's art has found its respectable but not by any means impressive level. His technique is still amusing, but it has lost its thrill. To see a conjuror take a rabbit out of a hat once, or even twice, is exciting. To see him do it by the year is to be bored. Sorolla was Spanish, no doubt, but he missed the deeper racy tang which gives character to the art of his compatriot, Zuloaga. The interest in his case lies in the lesson it enforces. You can't live as an artist without technique. But you can't live by technique alone."

In the latter years of his life Sorolla painted for the Hispanic Museum a group of portraits of Spanish authors and a Panorama of the Forty-nine Provinces of Spain."



Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art

THE BATH

Sorolla captivated New York with his joyous children disporting by the sea in his native Spain.

BOOKS THE PRESIDENT READS

THE ENIGMA OF THE WHITE HOUSE is being subjected to scrutiny greater, perhaps, because he has so long escaped direct analysis. The Louisville *Post* tries to estimate Mr. Coolidge from the books he reads, and by some means has gained a run of the shelves in the New Willard, where the former Vice-President has been living. Its verdict is that they are "all there to be read and not for adornment." Thus:

"Foremost among them is a much-used copy of the Bible. The passages most frequently turned to appear to be the Sermon on the Mount and the Twenty-third Psalm.

"For the most part the library consists of works on history, constitutional topics, biography, America's insular possessions and the tariff. That comports with the general impression of the new President as a serious, thoughtful man. Altogether there are fifteen volumes on the tariff, showing Mr. Coolidge's preoccupation with one of the most controversial subjects of American politics and one of the principal issues between the Republican and Democratic parties.

"The new President is almost sure to be confronted with questions concerning the Philippines and Porto Rico, and there are several volumes on these countries. There is a place for Norton's 'Constitution of the United States,' and other books on a subject with which it behooves the Chief Executive to be thoroughly familiar. A two-volume life of Whitelaw Reid, once Ambassador to Great Britain, shows interest in the relations between the two nations. 'The Future of South America,' 'A Prophet of Universal Peace,' and other books, bear on regional and world questions with which a President must deal. Some New England histories and Wells's 'Outline of History' represent attention to the general history of the past. . . .

"Mr. Coolidge seems to require little leaven in his reading fare.

"Altogether the library comports well with ideas about Mr. Coolidge's personality. Its very sparseness fits in with his frugal habits and his well-guarded tongue. The books are solid and substantial. There is not one among them which could be called startling in any sense. No touch of humor pervades these bookcases, but it may be added parenthetically that perhaps Mr. Coolidge got his fill of humor as presiding officer of the Senate. The Coolidge betrayed by his books is the Coolidge that already exists in the public mind."

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RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

LABOR'S CRITICISM OF THE CHURCH

CHRIST THE CARPENTER, if he were present to-day, might have a lesson particularly applicable to the problem of industrial reform, which, it is asserted from some Labor quarters, the Church He founded either studiously avoids or simply neglects. The advice Christ gave to the young man of many possessions might not be relevant in all cases, as modern conditions go; but the fundamental principles of human relationship which He taught, we are told, lose none of their authority or pertinency because of the complexities of modern industry and social economy. But is the Church as negligent in her attitude toward industrial reform as her outspoken critics assert? There are both writers in the ranks of labor and clerico-economists who are convinced of the contrary, who assert that by showing the disparity between certain wages and human need, for one thing, the Church is blazing the way to economic reform and the abolition of industrial helotry. The end of the twelve-hour day in steel, for which all the churches strove, may be cited as a case in point. The discussion, of paramount interest just now, is carried on in two articles appearing in *The Forum* and in a symposium of labor leaders in *The Homiletic Review*.

No one can speak for all American labor in regard to any subject, least of all, religion, writes Paul Blanshard, a union official, in *The Forum*. "There are as many attitudes toward the Church as there are workers," he goes on. "The Labor movement is made up of good Catholics, good Jews, indifferent Protestants, Bolsheviks, Southern Presbyterians, and infidels. The workers do not ordinarily think of their movement as having anything to do with the Church. It is neither hostile nor loyal. It is simply detached." Nevertheless there is an important connection between the two. Both believe that there are certain evils needing correcting, and "Labor believes that the Church must fight those evils or be untrue to its trust." First, there is the inequality of wealth. "The appalling facts of low wages in the factories and mines of America have been revealed by almost every official investigation." The Interchurch World Movement, we are told, recorded that seventy-two per cent. of the steel strikers in the last great strike received less than a minimum-of-comfort wage. The Federal Industrial Relations Commission estimated that far more than half of our workers do not receive enough for food, clothes, shelter, and old age. This, exclaims the writer, "in the country of Newport and Palm Beach." Then the writer lists what he terms the "degradation of personality which accompanies the industrial system." He goes on:

"We are often accused of being materialists because we fight for a dollar an hour. But what does a dollar an hour mean to us? It means decent teeth, good milk for the children, the best doctor when the baby comes, and an occasional suit of clothes. It means that the children have some chance of going to high school, but not to college; it means that once in two or three years we have a vacation. It means a few magazines and a victrola. It means forty-four dollars a week if we have an eight-hour day. It means that we may go to the poor-house when we are old if we get fired.

"These are the human things for which we fight in the labor movement: we fight for money because money means more abundant life. We fight a losing battle in the richest country in the world because we are worth less as the years go on. Our human machines run down and the employers pay nothing for junk."

Labor fights also against the monotony of the machine process and the long hours of "uninspiring" work which reduces the workers in almost every industry to "the level of gear shifts, oil-cups, and automatic stitchers," and makes the work itself "as glorious as the crank of a phonograph." Laborers, it is complained, "are bought and sold like cakes of soap and sacks of flour." They are told what unions they can belong to, but they can not dictate to what associations their employers may belong. In their struggle for collective bargaining the law, it is said, is often against them, and organizers are jailed without trial by jury. How loudly, it is asked, does the churchman protest against these things? It is recognized by Mr. Blanshard that a neutral attitude should be maintained in investigating industrial facts; but after facts are disclosed Labor feels that "the Church should be just as militant in its opposition to industrial ills as it was in its fight against negro slavery or the saloon. Why play safe? Jesus didn't."

What should the Church do? First of all, Labor "would like to have constant denunciation by preachers and church leaders of low wages, long hours, of the denial of real collective bargaining and the economic inequality of our society." To the decalog is suggested certain additions: "Thou shalt not discharge a man for being a radical. Thou shalt not pay workers a starvation wage if thou hast any gasoline in thy tank." And the name of Christ should not be mentioned in connection with a twelve-hour day. Secondly, the Church should make "fact-studies" of modern industrial situations and make the truth known to the public. Thirdly, Labor wants the Church to give it some great personalities "like the late Bishop Williams of Michigan."

As it is, complains S. Yankowsky, editor of *Justice* (New York), organ of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, "the Church is with the strong. When Labor will have become a force, then and then only will the Church be with Labor." Mr. Yankowsky participates in a symposium on what Labor thinks of the Church, conducted in *The Homiletic Review*. It is strange, he thinks, that the Church, which "ought to be with and for the weak, the helpless, the down-trodden," is "the mainstay of the oppressor, of the mighty, of the rich." In the same symposium C. F. Stoney, former editor of the *Intra-Mountain Worker* (Salt Lake City), writes that "the Church should 'bout face,' 'clean house,' 'weed out the followers of Mammon,' and proceed to teach and practise the doctrines of Christ which are embodied in the Golden Rule and the Second Great Commandment." The Church, writes G. W. Perkins, editor of *The Cigar Makers' Official Journal* (Chicago), "preaches faith, hope and charity. What is needed, he says, is more faith, plenty of hope, less charity, and more justice."

However, all labor is not so dubious about the Church's stand toward Labor. Hugh Frayne, general organizer of the American Federation of Labor, says in *The Homiletic's* symposium that he has "no complaint to make and no criticism to offer in regard to what the churches generally have been doing." L. H. Moore, editor of *The Union Labor Bulletin* (East Orange, N. J.), believes that "the Church and Labor are beginning to cooperate," and Edward J. Gainor, president of the National Association of Letter Carriers, "can not speak too highly of the Church," and "is convinced that its attitude is so kindly and sympathetic as to justify the Church as being listed pro-labor." Says B. A. Larger, general secretary of the United Garment Workers of America: "The Church is doing all it possibly can for the workers to-day." "Any one who makes a statement that the Church in general is not friendly to Labor is either very ignorant or very much prejudiced against religion in general," writes Daniel J. Tobin, general president of the

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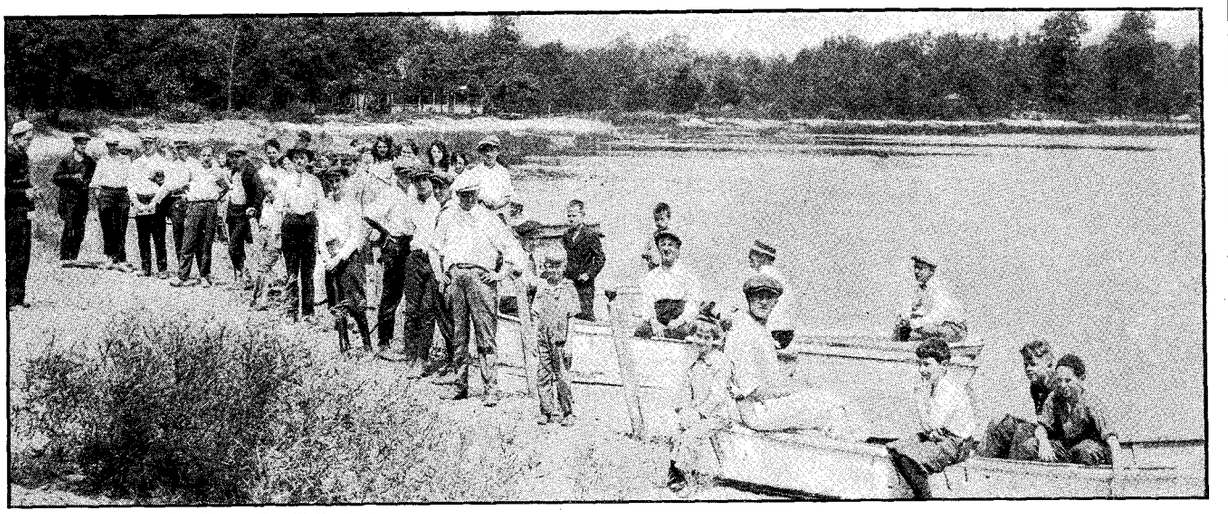

Photographs by courtesy of "The Christian Herald" (New York)

"NO COPS ALLOWED" MIGHT WELL BE THE LEGEND HERE

For these small-town picnickers are not trespassers, but are on a playground set aside for them, enjoying normal recreation.

International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers. Of marked appreciation of the Church's effort is the letter of Phil E. Ziegler, editor of the *Railway Clerk* (Cincinnati), in *The Homiletic's* symposium:

"The splendid statement of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ and the National Catholic Welfare Council on industrial and social problems; the stand taken by these and other churches—Protestant, Catholic and Jewish—on the right of Labor to organize and bargain collectively, employee representation in management, a more equitable distribution of the products of Labor; the courageous report of the Interchurch World Movement on the steel strike; the attitude of the Federal Council on the open shop and the coal and railroad strikes, have left little to be desired by Labor. The influence of these great Church bodies is beginning to be felt. Their ringing declarations in favor of Labor's aims, the establishment of human brotherhood, and the elimination of economic injustice, has, I believe, done much to restore the workers' interest and renew their contact with the Church."

To turn again to *The Forum*, Dean William Palmer Ladd writes that few will maintain that the Church should ally itself with Labor or with any other social, economic, or political group. But that it should hold itself aloof is quite another matter. Dean Ladd, who is chairman of the Social Service Commission of the Federal Council of Churches, and a well-known Episcopal clergyman, notes that the complexity of modern social and industrial order has created a problem not only for the Church but for society as a whole as well, and for which neither has yet found a solution. But in seeking the solution of this problem the Church must do its share. The Church, he suggests, "can encourage in its members an intelligent attitude toward Labor." It must "insistently preach the necessity of reason and reasonableness if any progress is to be made toward the solution of the labor problem." It should be sympathetic with Labor. It should not be afraid of social change; it should be willing to work for what the Anglican Bishops assembled at Lambeth called "a fundamental change in the spirit and working of our economic life." Finally, the Church's attitude toward Labor must be charged with the religious impulse. "It should enable Labor to purify its aims and to work for them with unflagging zeal. It should lift the mind of the employer into the realm of ideal ends where such petty considerations as his own personal comfort and his property rights will shrivel to their true proportions and where he can see things and men in the light of eternal truth."

MAKING ROOM FOR YOUNG TRESPASSERS

"WHERE WE GOIN' TO PLAY?" A small-town boy looks disconsolately at his comrades, and they reply that they must keep off this lawn, that they are forbidden to play on that vacant lot over there, and that they must keep away from the place next door because of the hedge. There is the street, or Spud's shed, where they can look at some questionable pictures Spud has picked up. They go to the shed, where the town "cop" doesn't intrude. It is commonly thought that the small-town boy has the wide country to roam over, but most of the wide country is owned by others and is thickly dotted with the legends, "no trespassing allowed," known to many boys as the chief labels of civilization. In the big city there are municipal recreation grounds, parks, baths, sometimes beaches, Y. M. C. A.'s., and places where children of all creeds may gather. But such places are generally lacking in the smaller centers. So the young "hayseed" must usually limit his activities to the beflivvered street or to some back-alley resort, where questionable indulgences are apt to creep in.

All this is brought out in an article in *The Christian Herald* by Uthai Vincent Wilcox, who tells us also how some small towns have met this condition and "cleaned" up, as it were, by giving the boys and girls places in which to indulge their natural inclination for healthful sport and play, without which no child can attain the full, clean stature which is expected of him or her. It is not always done by municipal authorities; often it is undertaken by private interests who see that in thus serving the children they best serve themselves. The one-gallused rural boy is just as apt to turn out a "bum" and a burden on the community through repression of his inherited tendencies as is the better harnessed city lad who is forced to the gutter. In Mountain View, California, a town of less than 5,000 population, a large publishing institution, we are told, purchased two acres of ground and laid out a baseball diamond with back-stop and bleachers. It is used not only by the employees of the institution, but by the boys and girls of the neighborhood who have really needed some place in which to play after school hours. The way they flocked to this ground, says the writer, "seems to have proved that a real need existed."

Beautiful fields, streams, cañons and hills surround Ellwood City, a small Pennsylvania town, and it would seem an ideal spot, says the writer, in which children could grow up and develop physically. "Yet the boys and girls of Ellwood, for the most part, had to play on the streets, or be 'chased off'

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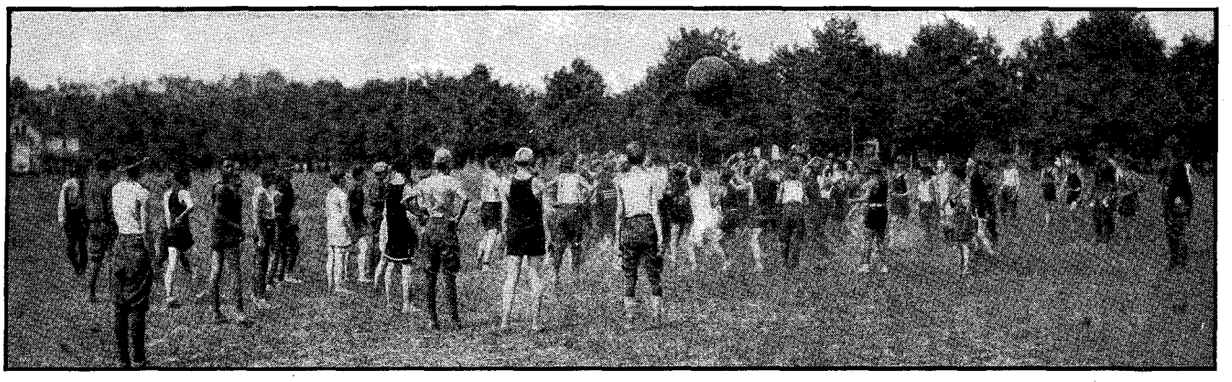

INVASION OF VACANT LOT

But the lot was turned over to the boys as a playground, and parents do not fear for their children's loss of life or limb or morals.

lawns, empty lots and places where fly balls might go through unprotected windows." The Shelby Tube Company investigated conditions. "It was looking to the future welfare of its plant. It was a selfish altruism." The boys and girls it might wish to employ later on were running wild. Moral conditions were becoming bad through the repression of physical development in natural ways. So, continues the writer,

"The tube company picked out two and one-half acres in a good location, and the realty firm donated it rent free in order to help out the experiment. The land was leveled, cleared of weeds and brush by volunteers from the local mill company. Slides, swings, see-saws, and sand-piles, as well as volley-ball courts and a wading-pool, were installed, together with drinking-fountains.

"Even before the place was ready the children came, and when at last it was thrown open more than one-third of the total school enrollment came out. Even the grown people spent whole days there, some coming from two and three miles out in the country to bring their children to the advantages of an equipped playground. And this in a country town!

"The factory men came during their noon hours for simple recreation such as volley-ball, pitching horseshoes, or just playing catch. The community center, as it rapidly grew to be, is supported by the local merchants; public collections are taken now and then to add to its equipment."

The results of these experiments in the two widely separated towns, comments the writer, illustrate both the need and a way to meet that need. Both places have noticed a distinct tone of improvement in the town and its children. "Boys and girls learned how to play together, unselfishly and without fear of prohibitions against strenuous exercises and shouting." Some even learned how really to play. Paradoxical as it may seem, says the writer, all boys and girls do not know how to play. "It is not infrequent to find a timid child who has been cheated of this birthright by parents who have exercised the over-restrictive 'don't.'" So, it is asked,

"Why may not the thousands of other small towns reap some of the benefits of the cities? Not even an expensive equipment is needed. It is not necessary to go as far as did the tube company in Pennsylvania. Any energetic group of people—fathers and mothers, improvement clubs and associations—may rent or lease a field or several vacant lots. Clean up some place where the youth like to congregate. The chances are the community will rally to the purpose. Fathers and older brothers may add swings and lay out baseball diamonds. Every community needs a breathing-place where the active juniors may feel free to run and shout.

"The ideal? The future welfare of our democracy and the church is bound up in this matter of saving the small towns. The sculptor works upon marble and knows that ultimately it will perish. The foundry man molds in brass, and knows that time will efface the delicate shadings and effects. The architect conceives great temples and knows that they will burn and crumble, but it is the privilege of the common man and woman to work with the developing souls of boys and girls that will in turn brighten the great future."

THE STATE AS FOSTER FATHER

BROKEN HOMES MENDED, mothers saved from the loss of their children, children assured a better chance in life—these, we are told, are some of the results of "mothers' pension" laws now in force in all but six States, two States having been added this year. How these beneficent laws are administered and the chief causes leading to calls for public aid are described in a recent report issued by the United States Department of Labor through the Children's Bureau on "Standards of Public Aid to Children in Their Own Homes." Communities in six States were studied as being representative of communities varying from the large city to the rural hamlet. The death of the father of the family compelled the mother to seek aid in three-fourths of the cases studied, and in about one-fifth of the cases it was the father's illness or other incapacity which led the mother to seek the benefit of the pension law. In the communities studied aid was granted for 3,049 children to the amount of $41,781, the monthly average per child for the different communities varying from $19.68 to $10.17. The public aid granted was usually supposed, we are told, to cover the deficit between the family budget, as estimated, and the family resources, tho in four of the six States visited a maximum was fixt by law beyond which the administrative body could not go, no matter how great the need. Food estimates for a woman or girl over sixteen, as put down in the family budget, varied from $12.35 to $9.78 a month; for young children the estimates are several dollars less. Estimates for clothing allow a woman at home from $5.75 to $2 a month, and children at home somewhat less. In many cases the mothers and children had suffered from low standards of living, and in these the agencies "aimed to bring the families up to par physically, to suggest the best methods of household management, to advise about the recreation of children, and to act as friends of the lonely mother." Perhaps the most interesting part of the report is the chapter devoted to "What the aid meant to the children." Often it meant the difference between despair and a chance. For example, we read.

"The 'S' family came to the attention of the officials administering allowances through the school. The teachers reported that the children were irregular in attendance, habitually tardy, and that they were poorly clothed and appeared to be neglected. Their school work was poor, and they frequently fell asleep over their lessons. Investigation showed that the father had died the year before, leaving little to his wife and four small sons except the heavily mortgaged ramshackle house in which they lived. They earned a scanty living by selling papers. The mother was frail, and she and the children were out in all kinds of weather, often in rain-soaked shoes and too thin clothing. They were up early in the morning to sell and were often out until late at night. They were given aid. Six years later the writer saw them in a comfortable homelike flat. The oldest boy held a fairly good position and was going to night school. One boy was in high school, and the others had good grade-school records."

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The pattern on the floor is Gold-Seal Rug No. 516. In the 9 x 9 foot size the price is only $13.50.

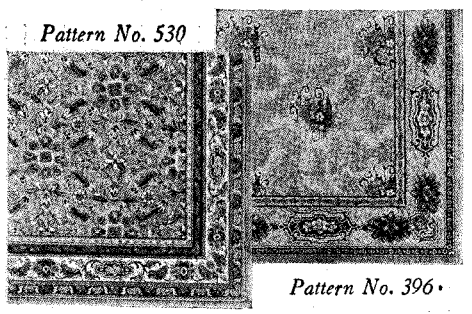
Always look for this Gold Seal—

There is only one guaranteed Congoleum and that is *Gold-Seal* Congoleum identified by the Gold Seal shown above. This Gold Seal (printed in dark green on a gold background) is pasted on the face of the material. Look for it.

CONGOLEUM COMPANY
INCORPORATED

Philadelphia New York Boston Chicago Kansas City
San Francisco Minneapolis Atlanta Pittsburgh
Dallas Montreal London Paris Rio de Janeiro

Pattern No. 530



Pattern No. 396

"They mopped 'em up almost as easy as your mother cleans this Congoleum Rug"

Housewives find the smooth, enameled surface of a *Gold-Seal* Congoleum Art-Rug so easy to clean. Every speck of dust and dirt vanishes like magic after a few sweeps of a damp mop or cloth.

Modern women everywhere are replacing their dust-collecting woven carpets and rugs in every room with sanitary, easy-to-clean Congoleum Rugs. They come in artistic patterns and beautiful colors appropriate for any room in the house.

Tremendously durable, Gold Seal Congoleum Art-Rugs sturdily withstand the wear of busy feet. And they lie flat on the floor without any kind of fastening—never ruffle at the edges. Note the low prices.

6	x 9	feet	$ 9.00	The rugs illustrated are made only in the five large sizes. The small rugs are made in other designs to harmonize with them.	1½	x 3	feet	$ .60
7½	x 9	feet	11.25		3	x 3	feet	1.40
9	x 9	feet	13.50		3	x 4½	feet	1.95
9	x 10½	feet	15.75		3	x 6	feet	2.50
9	x 12	feet	18.00					

Owing to freight rates, prices in the South and west of the Mississippi are higher than those quoted.

Gold Seal CONGOLEUM ART-RUGS

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CURRENT ▾ POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department can not be returned.

LAST week we drew upon *Poetry* (Chicago) for several numbers, exhibiting its interest in "early" verse. We gave some verse written in youth by poets now well known. Following are some verses to be described as early, because their authors are still young. Hilda Conkling is perhaps best known of the youngest choir, and we see that she along with her contemporaries, for the most part, cling to the "free" and easier way of unrimed lines:

FLOWERS FADED AND GONE

A Bowl of Calendula Flowers

By Hilda Conkling

Their petals curl and shrivel,
They lean on the dark,
They are like wet velvet.

Now we must let them go . . .
They are just leaving us.

Star-splashes of rain on velvet,
Crumpled fingers of tired hands,
They are a people I do not know
From another country:
What they are thinking is in my heart,
But without words.

Already they sigh under their stained gold
For the wind to scatter them.
Their look is blurred . . .
They wait for the wind.

Jessica Jackson, a Californian, is now nineteen and was considerably younger when this was written. Witter Bynner says she is "primarily a musician."

SONG

By Jessica Jackson

As I lie sick abed, watching the sun dabble
his fingers in the rippling tree, or watching
two furry blue and brown caterpillars
crawl along its trunk,
I hear you singing, mother.
As you drop your hands
in the luscious foam of lux-suds
and scrub the clothes,
I hear your heart singing to me.

Why is your song so sad?
"Oh, fragrant crumpled dream!
Oh, bruised and broken heart!"

Ah, little mother, you are very dark.
Why do you pray for me to linger,
when twilight breathes upon me?
Why do you weep
when the death-prince comes?

Westcott gets some telling images, but the method seems to hang heavy on him.

FORESIGHT

By Glenway Westcott

The orchards
Bloom, unaccompanied,
On soil ungrassed—
Bouquet sudden and separate
As the pause in flight
Of wild pigeons:

Apricots,
Apples with dark buds
Hard as rose-haws,
Pears and plums—
Puffs upon red twigs,
And peaches, precarious ones.

Which of these
Will break and fall
Under frost, which will dry
While they are green kernels.
Which thicken to fruit

Like Santa Cruz pears,
Straw-pale,
Pink where they swell,
Tight as wine-skins,
To flood lips and teeth?
As my girl and I
Abide under the twitter
And wings in a green sky,
Elbows upon walls,
So the summer
Is sober, so intervenes.

Miss Russ is nineteen and this is her "first appearance in a magazine of importance." We predict a future.

BEFORE PASSION

By Penelope Russ

Let me lie on your heart like snow,
Cool and apart,
For a moment . . . so . . .

Before the flames start
And the snow melts,
And the waters flow

And beneath your lips
Crack the old, eternal
Impatient whips.

Miss Purnell edits *Palms* in Guadelajara, Mexico:

BIOGRAPHY

By Idella Purnell

Gregory had a proud mother
Whose head, he often said, was in the stars.
She dreamed poetry all day long,
And sang when she washed the dishes.
Gregory came to Mexico,
And substituted tequila for his stars.
An Indian girl followed,
And the last stars fled.
But some remembrance
Induced him, in occasional sober states,
To write proud letters to his mother.
One day I found him with a telegram,
Sitting beneath the banana-trees.
He cursed the pigs and the climate,
And said his mother was coming.
At sunset
The lake was pink in the black rushes.
That night Gregory drowned himself.
I think he was reaching for the stars in the lake.

Lesemann is one of the prize poets of this Chicago magazine:

DARK RAIN: NEW MEXICO

By Maurice Lesemann

At green twilight the hoofs splashed in green pools on the road,
And then the rain came again, a gray mist driving down
Over lomas and green terraced fields, till the acequias in flood
Rushed with dark water into the last light that shone—

Shone and died under black trees. Then silence, and the rain's
Slow creep in the alfalfa, and only the wind's beat
In poplars, crushing the cool leaves, heaving through dark wheat.
In the corrals, wind drifted through the ponies' manes.

At last it has come again, a dark flow in the blood,
A dark flow of sweet life, like an acequia long dry
And rushing with wild rain—till I lift in the gray cloud
That opens now to blue stars the clear cold of the sky.
. . . And all night in my nostrils the keen smell of wet ground,
And all night a deep knowing that the dog and horses are there
Sleeping around my sleep, and all night long the sound
Of a wind pouring dark from rain-filled mountain air.

Nineteen seems a magic age, and we accept nineteen for Mr. Holmes, tho we are only told that he has finished his Freshman year at Northwestern:

MADONNA

By Calvin Russell Holmes

Few are the things that
do not die—
You and I and our love, Madonna;
Rain and trees and the blue sky,
And pain, Madonna.

What shall last and what
shall go—
Dream or snow or tears,
Madonna?
Death may stop at ebb or flow
Our breath, Madonna.

We close with two citations from *The Blue Print*, a periodical published by the Katharine Branson School (Ross, Calif.). The writers are said to be in their middle teens:

NOT TO THINK

By Anne Cope

When one is tired,
They say to lie
On cool grass tips,
And not to
Think,
And of warm air
Take thirsty sips,
By a deep pond's
Smiling brink.

And let a misty cloud
Roll by
Into infinity;
Nor turn an eye
To track its path
Across the sky.
To see a freckled
Butterfly,
In windswept circles
Speeding by,
And watch a dark bird
Cleave the sky,
And not to turn
And ponder why.

To lie with heart
Unwondering,
While nature's favorites,
Blundering,
Wake question on the
Water's brink,—
For one's to watch
And still not think.

A EUCALYPTUS IN THE WIND

By Eleanor Barnes

Slim, tapering fingers moving restlessly
Like fingers drawn through tousled, wind-blown hair,
Weaving a song of sweeping chords and minor melodies,
Whispered, shouted, then grown still,
Till inspiration or the wind's resistless power
Compels once more those fingers, slim and tapering,
To weave the variegated fabric of their song
That it may rise, may fall, and rise again.

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"That's OIL, Bill"
"You said it—but you needn't."
"That's Texaco—I'd know it by that golden color whether I saw the name on the can or not."
TEXACO tells the world every time it's poured.
Always that same clean, clear, golden color, and always full-bodied, in all four grades—light, medium, heavy and extra-heavy.
Always the perfect lubricant, too—no hard carbon forming inside the cylinders, and no friction anywhere.
THE TEXAS COMPANY, U.S.A.
Texaco Petroleum Products
Run it with Texaco Gasoline
Save it with Texaco Motor Oil
TEXACO
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PERSONAL · GLIMPSES

COLORED FRENCHMEN AND AMERICAN "METEQUES"

WHEN should a gentleman of color be kicked out of a café, or thrown from a sightseeing automobile? Not when he is a French citizen, going about his business in France, the French Government announces in a sharp warning to certain American tourists who have been drawing the "color line" on the other side. The incident has stirred up a good deal of feeling abroad, and is now the subject of newspaper comment over here. The trouble began with several almost simultaneous attacks on negroes by American visitors in the French capital. In one case, as the New York *Times* reports in a special dispatch from Paris, Prince Kojo Tovolan Hoveneu, nephew of the last King of Dahomey, was assaulted and ejected from a Montmartre café by Americans who objected to his color. The Prince is quoted as remarking, after the affair, that if he had been white to start with, he would be quite blue at present, such was the efficiency of the American attack. He happens to be a practising French lawyer, and he took the matter to the courts, with the result that the café from which he was thrown out has lost its all-night license.

This incident was the culmination of a number of anti-negro demonstrations by Americans in the Montmartre district, where the "tourists from Dollar-Land" are said to have the backing of the café proprietors. "Has Montmartre become an American colony?" asks a French editor, beginning a plea that the visitors from the States, who now throng in that quarter of Paris, exercise more discretion. In the midst of this discussion another anti-color incident occurred, when, as the report runs:

A French surgeon, who is a negro, occupied one of the seats in a big tourists' automobile as it started on the trip to the region of Rheims. Practically all the other twenty occupants were from the United States.

They objected to the presence of the negro among them, but nevertheless the car got under way. A few miles out of Paris the Americans renewed their protests, which led to a heated argument, in which the Americans said they wouldn't ride with a "nigger," and the negro replied:

"I fought four and a half years, during most of which you Americans were not fighting. It seems to me I have as much right as you to go to see the battle-fields."

The end of it was the Americans threw the negro out of the car and left him by the roadside. The result was a protest to the Foreign Office.

Responsible public opinion in Paris, reports the New York *Tribune*, is almost unanimously on the side of the negroes, "some reputable papers even going so far as to style Americans who are harassing negroes as 'meteques'—a contemptuous term applied to foreigners, which is somewhat akin to the American terms 'wop' and 'hunky.'" In fact, as a dispatch to the Omaha *Monitor* points out, French friendliness to colored Frenchmen, credited both to the insignificant number of negroes in France and to the French Government's need to stand well with its colored Colonials, is so universal that it was feared, "in case of the dispute in some public place between a French negro and an American, the crowd would side with the negro." The sharp edict from the French Government, it was said, was intended to prevent this danger, as well as to defend French colored citizens. The Government's note, issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, runs:

"Foreign tourists, forgetting they are our guests and therefore bound to respect our customs and laws, recently on several occasions have forcibly manifested their aversion to seeing colored men born in the French colonies sit by their side in public places. They even have gone to the length of demanding their expulsion in insulting terms. If such incidents are repeated, punishment will be exacted."

ONE REASON WHY THERE IS NO COLOR LINE IN FRANCE

"Monsieur le President," cries the young lady, representing a French colony, to President Millerand, "you are our father!" The African colonies, in spite of the humor of this cartoon from the *Cri de Paris*, are a most serious consideration with the French people and Government.

Gratien Candace, a colored man who happens to be one of the prominent figures in the French Chamber of Deputies, takes up the matter in a leading article in *L'Homme Libre*, once Clemenceau's famous journal. After remarking on the importance of a close entente between France and the colonies, an entente based on French justice, he says:

"Recently I have received a very large number of complaints which seem to indicate that French justice is becoming tempered. The other day a negro who fought bravely for France during the war was thrown out of a dancing-place at Havre because this establishment was frequented by white Americans. I have called on the Minister of the Interior for an investigation.

"Several days before this incident a black man, who is a well-known doctor, and who fought during the war, went into a café in the Boulevard Montparnasse, which is frequented by Americans, and service was refused him. The proprietor told him that out of respect for his American clients he did not allow any black men in his place. The police had to inform the proprietor that on French soil blacks and whites were equal under French law, and the doctor got his drink.

"In the United States, Messrs. Alexander Dumas, both father and son, would have been more looked down upon and mistreated than the lowest of the laborers in the Chicago slaughter-houses, even tho, in the view of France, of all Europe, and even of America, they were men of genius.

"Americans will never succeed in installing in France some of

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"GMC TRUCKS ARE SEVEN STEPS AHEAD"

Dependability

I purchased a Model K-16 GMC Truck on September 15th, 1921, on which was mounted a 14 passenger, full Limousine Stage type body. This job has been in continuous service since the above date, covering approximately 90,000 miles. With the exception of four new piston rings and one exhaust valve, the motor has the original parts. I believe this extraordinary length of life is due directly to the pressure oiling system in the 'K' series motors."

—R. H. Visser, Yakima, Washington.

Economy

"Having an orchard of 3,100 bearing peach trees we have thoroughly solved our hauling problems with GMC Model K-16 Truck, which we have been using now for over two years with no expense except gas and oil and is very low on these.

"I have used several different makes of trucks and my experience proves to me that the GMC will do the hauling cheaper than any truck that I have ever used."

—Ridgeway Brothers, Herrin, Ill.

Uninterrupted Haulage

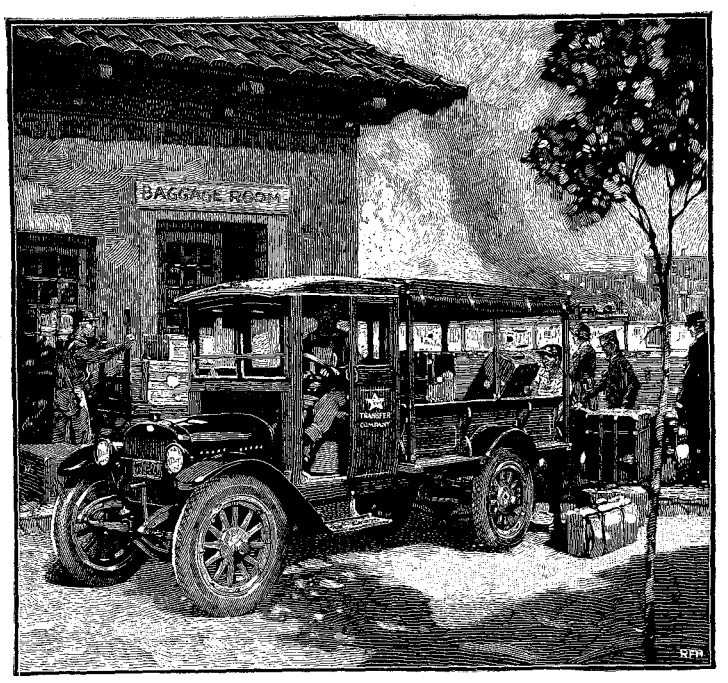
"My truck has run every day since I purchased it from you and has not cost five cents for one year's service. This is more than I can say for the other trucks that I have owned. The GMC was one year old June 2, and it is in first class shape—just like a new truck."

—R. A. Friedman & Co., Nashville, Tenn.

Low Upkeep

"We have been operating a Model 16 one ton GMC for the past three years and find, in compiling our costs the first of this year, that the total repairing expense has been less than $25 00. We certainly are very much pleased with the performance of this truck. We estimate that the total mileage covered to date is close to 30,000 miles."

—Schneck Lumber Company, Waterloo, Iowa



The Final Proof of GMC Value

Their owners testify to their worth in actual service

When an organization has built into a motor truck the finest quality possible—has fashioned it according to the best design and has determined by extended testing that it provides more continuous and more economical transportation—

Then, only one other thing is needed to prove its value. That is its record of service in the hands of truck users.

Read what these owners of one ton GMC trucks say. Theirs are representative of the nation-wide experiences of thousands of other GMC users.

The Model K-16 one ton truck embodies the principles of construction that have placed GMC trucks—"Seven Steps Ahead" in the development of motor truck transportation.

Now obtainable with a six post flare-board delivery body, with open or closed cab, and complete in every detail, this model offers a value without a superior for the haulage of ton and lighter loads.

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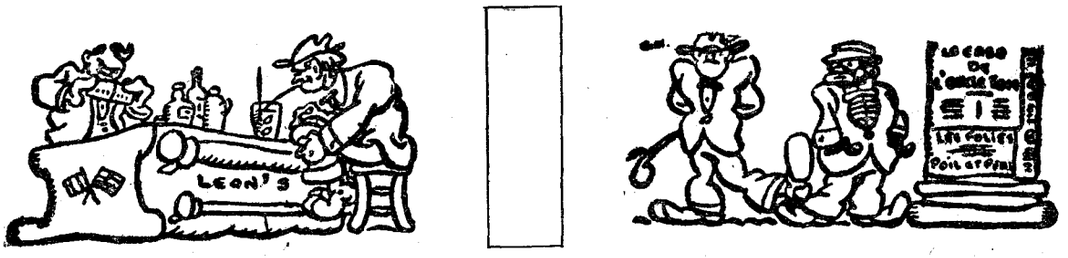

From "Le Journal" (Paris)

ADVICE TO BELLIGERENT AMERICANS IN PARIS

"While you are among us, kind stranger," runs a translation of the caption accompanying these drawings, "you may do as much violence as you please to your dry régime; but kindly refrain from doing that sort of thing to the men of color whom you happen to meet."

their customs which accord neither with the historic traditions, generosity of heart or noble conceptions of liberty and justice of our country.

"We wish to maintain intact the bonds of solidarity which unite the children of Continental and Colonial France, even if the dollar is greater than the franc."

An appeal to Americans visiting in France is made by George Boussenot, another French Deputy, through the pages of the Paris *Journal*. He recalls a case in which several French colored cadets, visiting Paris under the guidance of their superior officers, were not permitted to enter a sightseeing car, because four American tourists objected. He asked for a better appreciation for the French point of view, and concludes that "our visiting friends may thus render us a real service, for they will avoid, both among themselves and among us, certain troublesome misunderstandings." The New York *Herald* reports that practically all the French newspapers of the higher class take a similar stand. A foremost Paris daily, *Le Temps*, comments:

We have nothing to do with the attitude which prevails in America among her citizens. That is not our business. But this is France, and with us the color line is totally unknown. Our forefathers didn't write the Declaration des Droits de L'Homme (declaration of the rights of man) for us to forget its letter and its spirit.

Besides, our lack of all discrimination against colored men is not inspired alone by doctrine. We are sincere about it. The blacks, with whom we come in contact, come from the French colonies. Whatever their status—citizens, subjects or protégés—they are our compatriots, and we treat them as such. How could it be otherwise when so many of them fought by our side to save France?

That small number of our American visitors who forget that the French Republic makes no differentiation among the inhabitants of its immense empire, whatever their race or color of their skin, will, we hope, regard our black citizens as good as the rest of us. They will not forget that their country also accepted the services of black men in time of need.

Our own editors, both North and South, agree in the main, with remarkable unanimity. "France is right," concludes the Columbus *Evening Dispatch*. "Whatever ground Americans may think they have for their feelings in the matter when at home," says the New York *World*, "they are wholly without excuse in attempting to enforce their beliefs on foreign soil." *The Christian Science Monitor*, the Brooklyn *Eagle*, the Buffalo *Enquirer*, the Louisville *Times*, present editorial arguments to the same effect. One of our Southern editors sums up the whole matter in the Mobile *Register* as follows:

Much talk has been stimulated in the French press by the behavior of certain American visitors to Paris who forcibly object to associating with colored Frenchmen, and who have gone the length of ejecting the nephew of the late King of Dahomey and his white attendant from a bar-room in Rue Fontaine-Montmartre. This, following upon other exhibits of readiness to emphasize the whites' desire for the exclusive society of their own color, or lack of color, has induced the spokesmen for France to say that something should be done about it; and the French minister of Foreign Affairs has intimated that he is about to begin. Meanwhile, the nephew of the dark prince is suing the proprietor of the bar for damages.

It is not said who the offending Americans are, or from what part of the United States they hail; but complaint is made that their action is intolerable and is "only the culminating point of the general disregard of Americans when abroad for other peoples' laws, customs and decencies."

There is truth in the accusation. Americans abroad are just that. They act as if they owned the country. They have an undefined but very real suspicion that they are a good deal better than the foreigners who haven't enough sense to be anything but foreigners; interesting enough in their way, but relics of the dark ages. Americans of the sort make laws and customs of their own when abroad, and generally "get away with it," because the foreigners rather have come to regard them as freaks; profitable freaks also, for the Americans are free spenders and usually good-tempered, especially when not interfered with. Consequently, the French stand a good deal from the visitors. Many a time when the situation looks serious and the police have been summoned in a hurry because a party of Americans has taken lead in a street or a café row, the affair is hushed up, with the remark, "Oh, it is only those Americans." Americans go howling their songs through the streets at midnight, as they would not think of doing at home, and the police merely smile, or at most advise that the singing be not so loud. In short, while the Americans act abroad in a manner peculiar to themselves, they are generally treated as peculiar, and not entirely responsible. It is evident, however, that French politeness has now been strained to the limit, and that there is to be a revision of the code of exceptions made in favor of the visitors. High time, too; for it is a bad reputation we gain by the actions of these people, who have no sort of license to trample upon the rights of French citizens, or outrage the feelings of Frenchmen.

A Canadian editor, looking at the difficulty from a cooling distance, presents this balanced review:

The recent note issued by the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs regarding the conduct of foreign tourists will meet with the approval of many thinking people who take an interest in the problem of the colored race.

Despite the great interest people of this continent take and are still taking in the negro problem, too often their efforts are set at naught by thoughtless individuals like these four tourists whose natural repugnance to people of another color allowed them to be discourteous not only to fellow passengers, but to the guests of the French republic.

The situation is a delicate one. The American problem is a very different one from that faced by the French people, who are separated from their negro population by the Mediterranean sea. The American view that the two races can never mingle for the good of either is perhaps the only practicable one. Yet it is a lamentable fact that all over the States in hotels and public places negroes are frequently subjected to such indignities. Whatever view is taken of the situation enlightened people must acknowledge that nothing is gained by discourtesy, often bordering on actual insult. It only still further alienates the negro and brutalizes the offender.

The dislike of, often a mere prejudice against, humans of a different color has blinded most of us to the true merits of the African race. For the race that produced Booker T. Washington, Frederick Douglass, and others, is not to be despised, nor is it to be imagined that it has no part to play in the national life of this continent.

Of course Canadians must remember in taking any view of the negro problem that this country is not faced with the ever-present problem of a thirty-million negro population. America has made great efforts to meet that problem, and it is sincerely to be regretted that the fine work done by such institutions as

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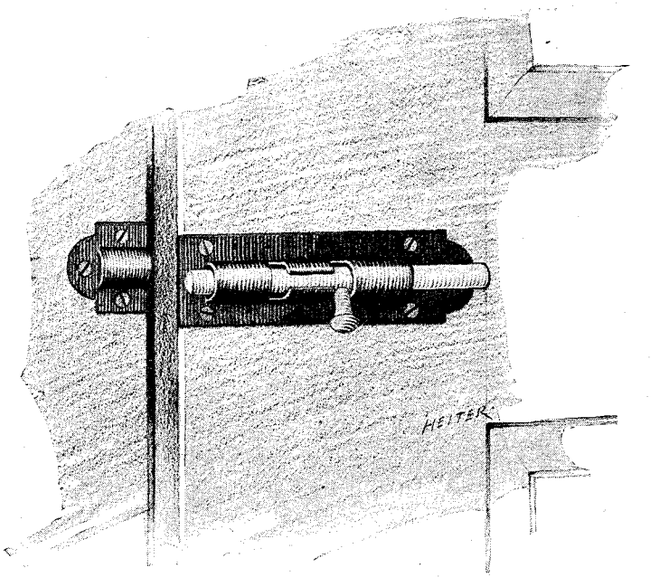

For example, door bolts: a product judged on a basis of pure utility. Through originality and merit, Stanley has become the largest manufacturer of such products.

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STANLEY SW Butts and Hinges – Carpenters Tools STANLEY TOOLS

NEW BRITAIN, CONNECTICUT

GARAGE HARDWARE—DOOR BUTTS HINGES AND BOLTS—CARPENTERS AND HOUSEHOLD TOOLS

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the Hampton and Fisk Universities to educate the negro both mentally and morally should be jeopardized by incidents such as the one noted, which serve only to humiliate a race that has already endured much at our hands.

Another strong fillip was given to the whole matter of the race question as it is viewed in France, when the police, on August 19th, halted the presentation of the American moving picture, "The Birth of a Nation." The police acted on the ground that the film had been adjudged "disturbing to public morals." According to a special cable to the New York *Herald:*

This renews the racial controversy that has swept Paris for several weeks, causing a Montmartre cabaret to close because of the ill-treatment of two colored patrons. The police prefecture's decision to ban the film was based upon the scenes showing negroes undergoing harsh treatment at the hands of whites.

The film was submitted to the censors three times last year, and again less than ten days ago, when important cuts were ordered, reducing the length of the film from 3,500 meters to 2,400 and changing one word in a subtitle. Thereupon its projection was authorized, and the house has been crowded, hundreds of persons having been turned away. Notified of the new decision early this morning, the managers of the Marivaux found a squad of twenty detectives around the theater who ordered all posters advertising the picture torn down. As it cost the exhibitors 2,000,000 francs, frantic appeals have been made to officials, who replied that "The Birth of a Nation" probably would be banned indefinitely in France.

A Parisian columnist of note, Georges de La Fouchardière, is credited, in a dispatch to the New York *Tribune*, with "one of the cruelest and wittiest comments on the matter." Writing in *L'Oeuvre*, he observes:

We know the Americans can not stand the negroes. They have derided them too much, maltreated them too much, subjugated them too much during several centuries to ever be able to pardon them. The idea that a negro breathes the same air that they breathe, smokes cigars of the same quality and drinks at the same quenchery makes them rightly enraged.

The proprietors of the establishments where these encounters take place have a rôle which is delicate enough. Nevertheless, they get away with it with elegance, thanks to that good sense which, according to French journalists, is the special appanage of the French race—thanks to that commercial sense without which no matter what saloonkeeper, in no matter what country, would rapidly go bankrupt.

Take it, then, that a band of seven Americans, all thirsty, enter on the stroke of midnight an establishment of Montmartre where three negroes already are installed. The Americans protest against this proximity and demand their expulsion, in default of which they will go into another dairy lunch.

"Gentleman," says the proprietor to the silent negroes, "your presence here is such as to cause a scandal. I do not wish that at any price in my establishment. Get out!"

And he makes room for the noisy Americans.

But he hasn't any racial prejudice. If the following day three slightly sprung Americans should protest against the entrance of seven thirsty negroes he would put the Americans out the door.

The Americans show themselves to be more savage than Robinson Crusoe, because Robinson had a negro in intimate companionship with him.

Since the Americans are savages, it won't do to send them diplomatic notes that they don't understand. We must train them.

At their debarkation in France we must put them under the subjection of negro customs officials, who will go through their baggage, and to negro conductors, who will punch their tickets on the train.

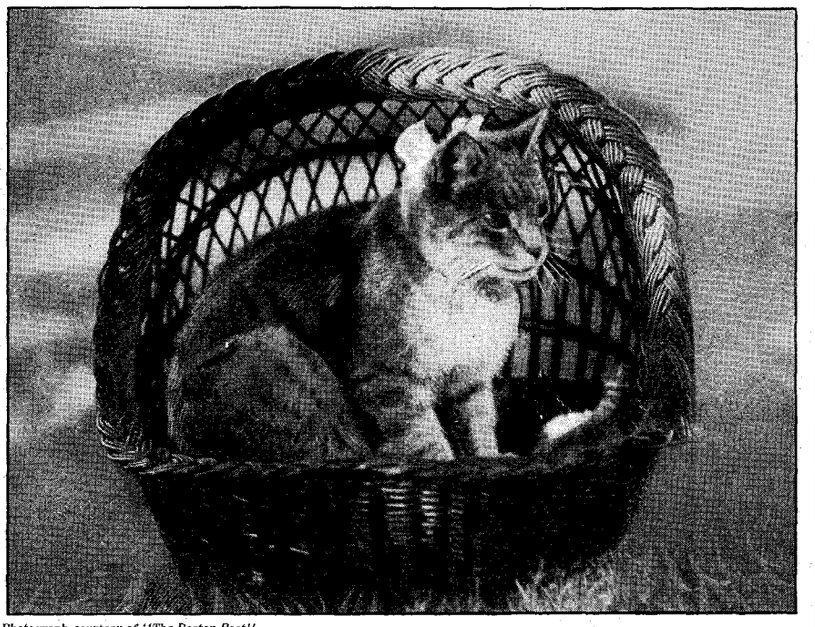
In Paris we must form a brigade of negro cops, specially detailed to look out for Americans.

As to the establishments of Montmartre, instead of repressing Siki, don't you think it would be more politic to use him in bringing back the Americans to courtesy and good manners?

"JINGLES" COOLIDGE, THE NEW PRESIDENTIAL CAT

"CATDOM" *is soon to be represented at the White House by a distinguished member of the feline family.* This new holder of the title, "the first cat in the land," reports the Boston *Globe*, is "Jingles Coolidge," known among the home folks in Northampton as "the cat of destiny." As a little half-starved kitten he strayed into the Coolidge home in 1919, on the very night President Coolidge learned he was elected Governor of the Bay State. Immediately, as the story goes:

Believing this gray feline to be a harbinger of good fortune, the family adopted him, and he became the special pet of the Governor and received the personal attention of Mrs. Coolidge. When the Coolidges went to Washington to live it was decided that Jingles should stay with Mrs. Clarence Phalen, the next-door neighbor of the Coolidges in Northampton, until they would have a permanent home in Washington.



Photograph courtesy of "The Boston Post"

A TRULY PROPER AND DEMOCRATIC CAT

"Jingles" brought good luck to the Coolidges, in Northampton, and now the Coolidges are going to make him "the first cat of the land."

But once again fate has been kind to Jingles. Now that President and Mrs. Coolidge are to make their home at the White House, Jingles is to share it with them, and as a result he will be, so it is claimed, the first official cat in many an Administration.

Jingles is at present in Wollaston, where Mrs. Phalen is now living. Mrs. Phalen's young daughter will take him to Washington just as soon as she receives word from Mrs. Coolidge. Two months ago, when Mrs. Coolidge was in Boston, she told her former neighbor that nothing would give her more happiness than to have a permanent home in Washington, so she could have Jingles with her again, little dreaming that that day was to dawn so soon and that the home would be in the White House.

The cat, when established in the White House, will have privileges accorded to few. Mrs. Phalen says she is sure he will have access to the President at all times. It was President Coolidge himself who took special pains to break him of the feline habit of chasing birds. One day, when still a kitten, he presented the President with a dead bird he had caught. The President refused to pay any attention to the offering, and from that day to this Jingles has never been known to chase a bird.

Just where Jingles hails from is a mystery. The Coolidges were never able to find out. Mrs. Coolidge always claimed he was a truly democratic cat. He had no pedigree, and it appears he didn't care whether others had one or not.

But, perhaps, the most unusual characteristic of the cat is that he possesses the same retiring quality as his master. Jingles, his admirers say, is all that a good cat should be.

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4 Heinz Baked Red Kidney Beans
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7 Heinz Cream of Pea Soup
8 Heinz Cream of Celery Soup
9 Heinz Cooked Spaghetti
10 Heinz Cooked Macaroni
11 Heinz Mince Meat
12 Heinz Plum Pudding
13 Heinz Fig Pudding
14 Heinz Cherry Preserves
15 Heinz Red Raspberry Preserves
16 Heinz Peach Preserves
17 Heinz Damson Plum Preserves
18 Heinz Strawberry Preserves
19 Heinz Pineapple Preserves
20 Heinz Black Raspberry Preserves
21 Heinz Blackberry Preserves
22 Heinz Apple Butter
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35 Heinz Chow Chow Pickle
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37 Heinz Queen Olives
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39 Heinz Stuffed Olives
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41 Heinz Pure Olive Oil
42 Heinz Sour Pickled Onions
43 Heinz Worcestershire Sauce
44 Heinz Chili Sauce
45 Heinz Beefsteak Sauce
46 Heinz Red Pepper Sauce
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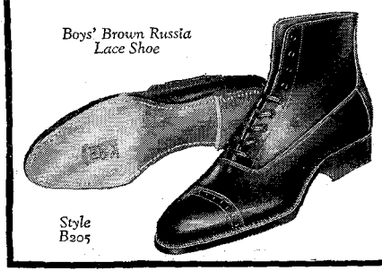

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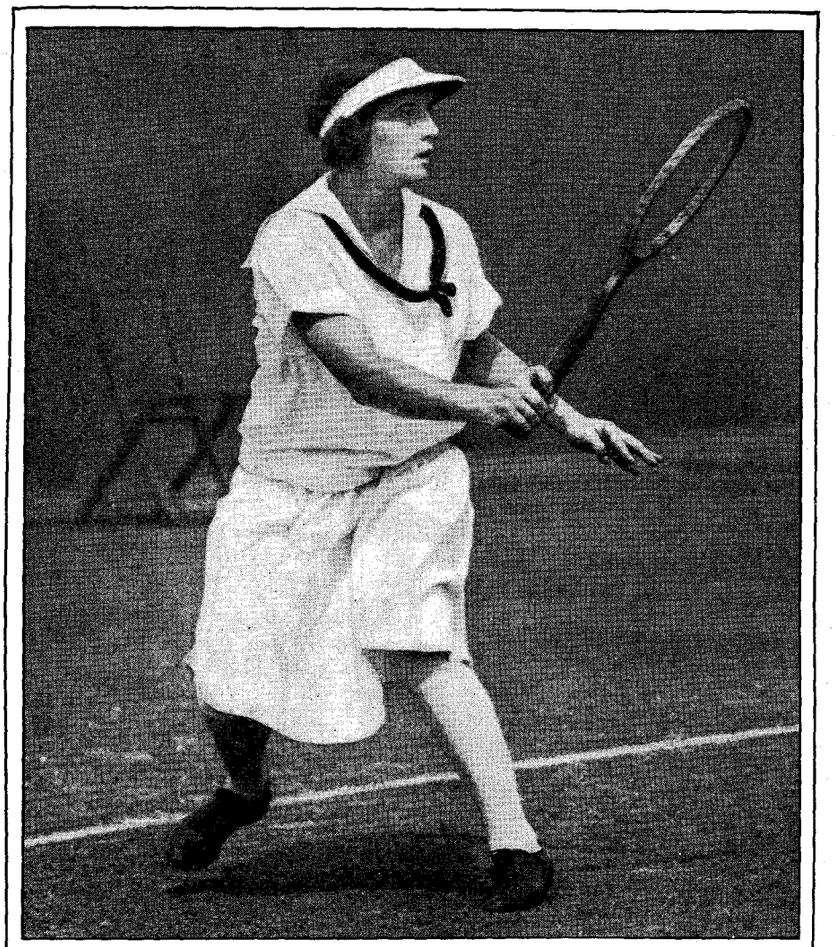
SPORTS - AND - ATHLETICS

OUR YOUTHFUL NEW "QUEEN OF THE COURTS"

OVER in France, Mlle. Suzanne Lenglen, opines the sports expert of the New York *Tribune*, must be saying to herself: "I have beaten them all but this Helen Wills, and she has beaten all but Suzanne. Next year, perhaps, she will pay us a visit. Then we shall see." Astonishing as it may seem, a good many of those who watched the recent women's national championship tennis tournament agree with the *Tribune* man in being "confident that there is magic enough in Miss Wills's racquet to match even the genius of a Lenglen." This "youngster," as she is called frequently in the hundreds of columns of newspaper publicity that fell to her when she easily dethroned Mrs. Molla Mallory and became the National Woman's Champion, is hailed as a true genius of the court. "No milder adjective than 'marvelous,'" writes Samuel J. Brookman of the New York *Herald*, "can truthfully tell of the brilliance and sterling worth of her play." Mrs. Mallory, seven times champion, won only three games out of the two sets. Miss Wills, say the experts, simply smothered the older player. "A tennis champion at seventeen!" cries the New York *Times*' reporter, and recalls that:



Levick photograph

HER ACCURACY IS CALLED "ALMOST UNCANNY"

Helen Wills, triumphant over the women tennis champions of both England and America, is freely spoken of as the logical successor to the world's championship. In the meantime, she has gone back to school in California.

Only once before in the history of the game has a girl won a title at such a tender age. Back in 1904 Miss May Sutton, like Miss Wills, a native of California, came through to a similar triumph and, like Miss Wills, at the age of seventeen. At that time the prediction was made freely that the performance would never be duplicated, but it has been, and in a year when the path to a championship was strewn with sterner obstacles than it was nineteen years ago.

The sort of tennis that beat Mrs. Mallory yesterday should make Miss Wills one of the greatest tennis champions of all time, and critics seem unanimous in the opinion that in another season or two Mlle. Suzanne Lenglen of France will have to look to her laurels as woman champion of the tennis universe.

The perfect tennis temperament that has aided Miss Wills considerably in her ad-

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vance to the top was in evidence all through her tussle with Mrs. Mallory yesterday. She was coolness personified, never worried, never elated and never overconfident. She went at her task in the most business-like manner in the world and never changed expression once during the match, as she put her skill and speed into play.

In the main it was a deep court driving duel, but every now and then Miss Wills came forward and flashed some superb volleying, holding her net position in the face of Mrs. Mallory's most accurate attempts to pass her. The youngster made some astonishing trap shots in recovering returns in the forward court, and whether it was drive or volley she seemed to stroke with equal facility, forehand and backhand.

Miss Wills, observes the New York *Herald*, is America's first native-born champion since 1919, the year in which Miss Marion Zinderstein of Boston interrupted, for only one season, the triumphs. Mrs. Mallory started in 1915. This commentator, among others, pays a high tribute to the defeated champion, whose "Norse conquest" is thus brought to an end. She surrendered gracefully, the critics agree, before an exhibition of tennis the like of which has seldom been seen on an American court.

Tribute is paid to Miss Wills's volleying, her service, her uncanny accuracy in placing her drives, her change of pace. Taking up the more personal attributes of the new American champion, Eleanor Carroll writes in the New York *Evening Post:*

When Helen Wills, the "girl tennis marvel" from California, is not on the courts at the West Side Tennis Club, brilliantly smashing and driving her way forward in the women's singles tournament, she may be seen about the club grounds, or in the bright streets of Forest Hills—and she is always with her mother. It is a game of doubles that she plays continually. The two make a happy, invincible team; there seems to be no one in the town whose love they have not won.

"I play tennis just for pleasure," is Helen's well-worn exclamation. And it is very apparent from their conversation and shared opinions and easy understanding that she and her mother play life together for the same reason.

It seems to me that California, especially, raises a race of real sports and comrades. Mrs. Wills and her daughter are hauntingly like the most successful mother-daughter partnership that I have ever met—and these were two "native sons" whom I caught putting a festive girdle around the earth together, but who had with them all the while that contented sunny openness that goes with California bungalows.

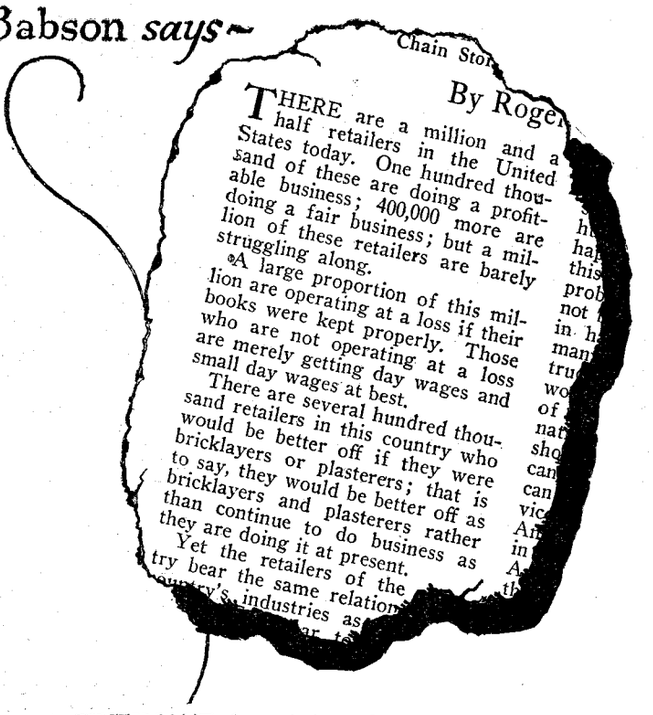
In the same way, Helen Wills and her mother have the comfortable and gracious beauty of the hills of Berkeley about them.

I met them on one of the long palm porches of the Forest Hills Inn. Both were exquisitely drest. The young girl's shining brown hair, which she wears in soft coils over her ears, peeped out from beneath a white hat. Her dress, straight and simple, was of gold-color linen, the smallest amount of narrow Irish lace marking the neck and yoke and becomingly short sleeves. Her firm brown arms, that ripple with power, could not have had a lovelier setting. Trim white oxfords

To Merchants—

Would you be better off as a Bricklayer?

Roger Babson says—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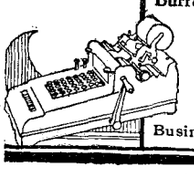

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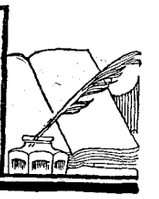

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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

encased the narrow feet that on the tennis courts are always dancing in a tantalizing way while waiting for the balls to come over. The face—most important part of any picture—in this case matched the rest of the subject—strong and sweet. Her nose is somewhat inclined to be impudent, but serious eyes and mouth keep this under control.

Mrs. Wills, says the writer, slimmer and taller than her daughter, looked her part as mother of a "marvel":

A dark blue knitted silk costume and simple dark blue hat exprest her unstated policy of quiet, friendly attendance. She read the morning press accounts of Helen's tennis triumphs while the two of us talked of school-girl tennis-players and ways for their working up to a really good game.

"I have never had a professional lesson in my life," Helen Wills said, "nor any help from really good players, either. Four and a half years ago I started the game. Daddy and I went at it together, just for the fun of it.

"I play every afternoon when at home in Berkeley. I love it. I have no theories of how to go about learning the game. I never have read any. And I don't want any. Just play the game; play hard, for pleasure—and let the technique and variety of strokes take care of themselves. They come to you, I suppose, but they don't really matter. The thing is to have a good time.

"People ask me about the difference between a woman's and a man's game. There is nothing I can say about it. I suppose that women do, on the whole, play a safer, slower, baseline game. But really it's much more fun to run to the net and try some smashing volleying shots. They seem to call that a 'man's game.' But I don't. I just call it fun."

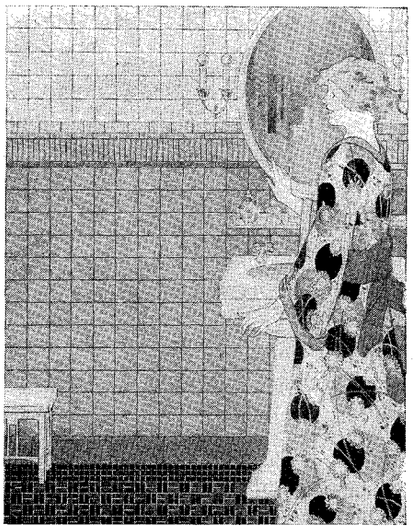
Following along her main idea of constant practise, I asked her if she definitely arranged her matches every afternoon. At first I did not understand her confusion.

"No, no!" she exclaimed. "You see, the Berkeley Tennis Club happens to be an awfully nice one. The members are most friendly and there has never been an afternoon but some one asks me for a set. Sometimes I ask a newcomer at the club to play with me, but that is the only kind of game I would think of getting for myself.

"And, oh, it is a lovely land, my California," she burst out happily, as she turned to her mother. "Isn't it? Why, from our porch and the big windows of our living-room and from our dining-room, too, we look 'way down to San Francisco Bay and far across to the beautiful Golden Gate.

"And mother is *such* a sport and leaves her fine view and says that she loves to look at tennis!" Miss Wills's slow laugh bubbled up, and she patted her mother's arm. "For two whole months every year you do nothing but watch me play, don't you, Mum? It's lucky for me I'm your only child."

Be it put to Mrs. Wills's high credit that Helen is utterly unspoiled with it all. I like to remember her as I saw her at another time, between sets, in the women's dressing shack out under the unfinished stadium. Two of the visiting English team were there. The attendant, follow-



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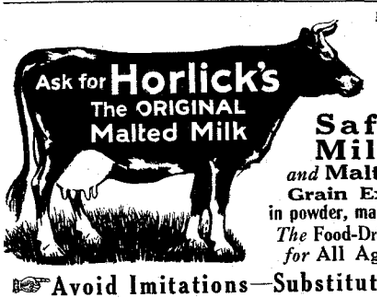

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ing instructions, was changing their stockings, cleaning their shoes, preparing costumes and equipment for the match they were gathered to play, while the English players lay resting—and drinking tea.

In a corner, without tea and without a lady's maid, Helen Wills sat quietly, changing her shoes. She picked up a pair of soft white woollen things, hand knit (I think by her mother), dusted them with talcum powder, then slipped them on her feet, over the silk hose she was wearing. Next she put on her black-trimmed tennis shoes, which covered the wool foot-mits completely. After that she stood up.

"Look at her," one of the English ladies remarked. "Just look at the size of her. American girls are enormous—much taller and heavier than us. How much do you weigh, child?"

"A hundred and forty-one," Helen Wills said.

"Pounds?" asked one of the other. "Why," she cried, after a little muttered arithmetic, "that's ten stone! Fancy!"

There was nothing for the American girl to say, so she said it.

She smoothed her middy blouse and looked down at her wide, short skirt. Then she remarked casually:

"I think I'll change it. This skirt is a little wrinkled."

The laughter of the Britishers did not in the least disturb her.

Many of the editorial tributes mention her imperturbability, whether under fire on the courts, or in the midst of admiring or merely curious crowds. She is called "absolutely unspoiled"—thanks, in great part, to the care of her mother and manager—by her success. The New York *World* mentions the "engaging youthfulness" of the new champion, and also brings up the interesting question as to whether Suzanne Lenglen is to be displaced by this young lady from California. Under the heading, "The Girl of the Golden West," this journal editorializes:

An imperturbable seventeen-year-old girl from California stept out on the turf courts at Forest Hills on Saturday and in thirty-three minutes of expert racket-wielding drove, slashed, cut and lobbed her way to victory over a player who had held the American woman's championship for seven of the eight years since 1915.

By allowing Mrs. Mallory but three games in the two sets Miss Wills demonstrated her overwhelming superiority. Real championship caliber is rare in any sport. There is a gulf, narrow but impassable, between a very good player and the genius. Whether or not Miss Wills could defeat Mademoiselle Lenglen is a question, for the Frenchwoman is undoubtedly in the latter class. Such a meeting would indeed be the most sensational match in the tennis world, not, of course, from the standpoint of actually the best tennis, for, as in other games, the men excel the women. Yet, on the side of universal appeal, what could be of such interest as the meeting of the brilliant, temperamental Suzanne and the marvelous slip of a girl from Berkeley?

Pending that glad day little Miss Wills, wearing her eye-shade, with her championship and sheaf of rackets under her arm, is on her way back to her studies at the University of California. Youth is always engaging, and when it is coupled with virtuosity it becomes irresistible. Long live the Girl Queen!

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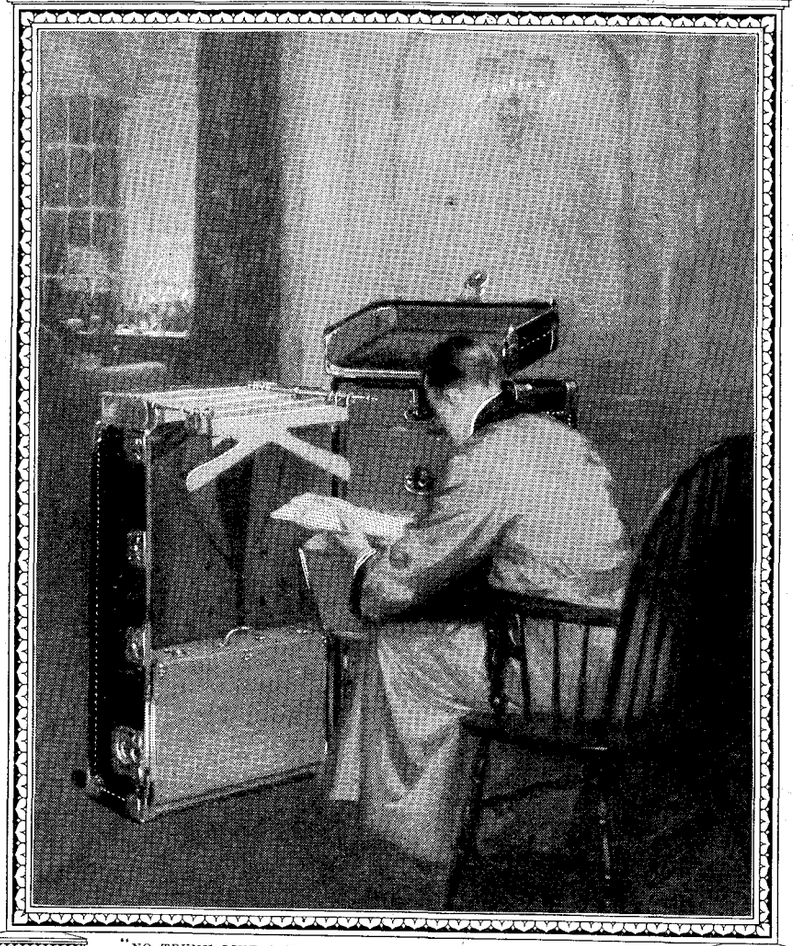

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AMERICANS SWIM THE ENGLISH CHANNEL—AND LAKE ERIE

TRAFFIC cops are needed, suggests a bright newspaper paragrapher, in order to direct the crush of traffic caused by attempts to swim the English Channel. But even if the traffic has been great, thus far only two men have managed to get across. Many lusty swimmers have tried, generally without success, to equal the records set by Captain Webb and W. T. Burgess, both Englishmen. Both Webb and Burgess, it is reported, were helped by two huge stone piers, since removed. Burgess's record was made in 1911, when, after being in the water 22 hours and 35 minutes, and swimming 60 miles, he landed on the shore of France. This year, there have been nearly a dozen attempts made both by men and women. An English newspaper's offer of $5,000 to anybody who should complete the feat helped to bring out candidates. Of the two men who succeeded, one came from North, and one from South, America. The North American, Henry Sullivan of Lowell, Massachusetts, accomplished the swim first, the first American to make the journey, after more than 27 hours in the water. According to a special cable dispatch to the New York *Times:*

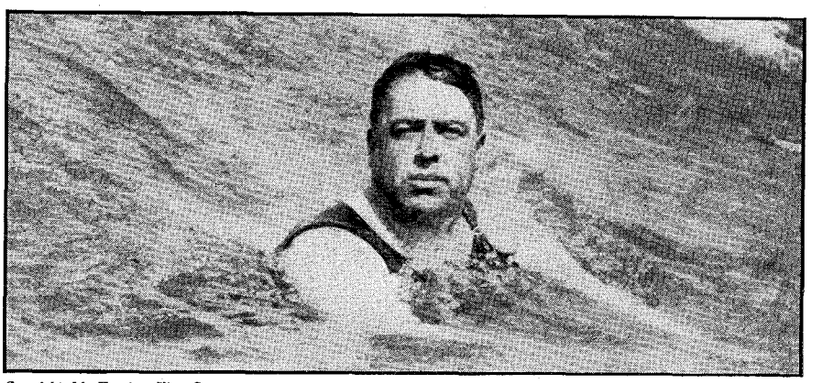
Sullivan, who comes from Lowell, Massachusetts, received a great send-off from Dover by a crowd of holiday-makers. He was accompanied by a motor launch and two boats, which contained members of the Dover Swimming Club.

Sullivan entered the water at 4:20 Sunday afternoon, and using a powerful trudgeon stroke had covered a mile of his journey in eighteen minutes. He then settled down to a steady breast stroke. The sea was calm, with a temperature of 62° inshore.

This was Sullivan's seventh attempt to swim the English Channel, and on two previous occasions he reached within a mile or two of the French coast. The feat has been accomplished only twice before—by Captain Webb and W. T. Burgess, both Englishmen.

It is estimated that Sullivan swam a distance of about fifty-six miles. Captain Webb in 1875 took 21 hours and 45 minutes and covered thirty-nine and one-half miles, while Burgess in 1911 was in the water 22 hours and 35 minutes and swam sixty miles.

Webb, however, it is stated, was favored by a piece of good fortune. When he did his swim two great stone forts stood out as islands in the sea well beyond Boulogne's lengthy pier. They were relics of the Napoleonic era, and they served as breakwaters, greatly influencing the currents running to Cape Gris-Nez. When these disused forts were ultimately cleared away by the simple expedient of blowing them up, the sea had nothing to check its fury at a point which has always been one of great difficulty to aspirants for Channel honors.



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THE FIRST AMERICAN ACROSS

Henry Sullivan did it on his seventh attempt, after being in the water so long that he grew a beard. He navigated five tides, and traveled a total distance of about fifty-six miles.

A succession of messages describing Sullivan's progress reached Dover to-day, for a French mail packet which arrived in the morning reported the swimmer apparently going well about six miles off Cape Gris-Nez about 6 A.M.

The mail steamer *Maid of Orléans*, which arrived later from Calais, reported Sullivan one and a half miles off Cape Blanc-Nez, east of Calais, at 4:15 P.M.

A few days later Enrique Tirabocchi, a South American swimmer, smashed all records by making the distance in sixteen and one-half hours. The reports of his record swim as cabled to the New York *American*, runs:

Enrique Tirabocchi, Argentine swimmer, landed here at 12:33 o'clock this afternoon after swimming the English Channel from Cape Gris-Nez, France, in the record time of sixteen hours and thirty-three minutes.

With the landing of Tirabocchi, the channel has been conquered twice within a week by American swimmers.

With fortunate turns in the tide, Tirabocchi took nine hours less than Henry Sullivan, of Lowell, Massachusetts, who swam the channel last week in the opposite direction. The Argentinian also cut five hours and twelve minutes off the record set in the seventies by the first man to swim the channel, Captain Matthew Webb, an Englishman, who later lost his life in trying to negotiate the rapids at Niagara Falls.

The great effort of Tirabocchi sapped him of all his strength, and unlike Sullivan, he was not able to walk up the shore to a café and order a dish of ice-cream and a bowl of soup.

The moment the Argentinian's feet touched the bottom a few yards out from

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the pebble-covered beach of Dover he fell into the arms of members of the crowd that had cheered his finishing strokes across the twenty-two-and-one-half-mile stretch.

He recovered rapidly, however. His friends, who had rowed across the channel in his wake, quickly removed his swimming trunks and lifted him into some dry clothes, as tho they were dressing some little infant.

The change seemed to revive Tirabocchi, who stood up chatting for a few minutes with comrades. Then, before any one had an opportunity to find out what he thought about his swim, he embarked on a tug, which immediately headed toward the French shore.

Tirabocchi had luck with the tide. Had he been thirty minutes slower in getting within the sheltered cove between the Long Admiralty Pier and Shakespeare Cliff, he surely would have had the same sad experience which last year robbed him of accomplishing his ambition—that is, he would have got within a thousand yards of his goal and then been carried back by an adverse tide.

A few minutes before the tide turned at mid-day, Tirabocchi had pulled himself inside the cove so the tide could not trouble him. He had begun his swim on an ebb tide which lasted one hour, and then, for most of the night, he went with the flood tide. When the waters rose again in the middle of the morning, the swimmer had drifted into plain view of hundreds of watchers.

Because of his speed in crossing, Tirabocchi had to contend with only three tides, while Sullivan had five to fight. Thus while Sullivan's course is described by the letter "W" plus one additional line, Tirabocchi's is described by the letter "N." Tirabocchi made such fast time that he did not even grow a beard in the water as Sullivan did.

Like Sullivan, the Argentinian will receive £1,000 for his feat and also a gold medal from the Channel Swimming Club. He is likely, however, to be spared Sullivan's experience of going up to London and listening to after-dinner speeches.

Viewing Tirabocchi's achievement, the Boston *Post* cried "Rah for Argentina!" and comments:

All of a sudden our sister republic, Argentina, sallies forth with athletes of the highest order in their special lines. What's the ferment down there, that it can send up such masters?

Firpo, the bruiser, has shown some of the fraternity in the United States that there is nothing in the theory sometimes held that the Latin-American product in the sporting line is "soft" and unable to stand the gaff. And now comes Enrique Tirabocchi, from the same Argentina, not only swimming the English Channel, but doing it in the shortest time ever known.

The internationalism of athletics is coming along at a remarkable rate just now. No nation is long to have any monopoly of any brauch of sport. In its way, this fraternalism is bound to work for amity and good-will in the world.

Lloyds of London, the Detroit *News* recalls, viewing the matter in a more general light, are willing to bet ten to one that any attempt to swim the channel will fail. So—

Naturally fewer than one attempt in twenty is successful. The ancient mariner, Webb, is supposed to have performed the feat in 1875, after overcoming a jelly-fish

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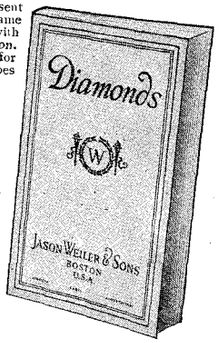

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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

and other interesting obstacles on the way. His record has been open to question. William T. Burgess crossed in 1911 after seventeen failures and there are those who say he failed on the eighteenth occasion. Annette Kellerman, the Hon. Mrs. Arthur Hamilton, various other Europeans, and two cronies of Sullivan, have tried the feat of late years and have consumed gallons of orange-juice and oil to no avail.

Some Lorelei of the channel is bound sooner or later to beckon the aspiring long-distance swimmer. It is a heart-breaking task, there is no gallery to egg one on, no one is entertained or edified, the winner is not received in Calais by the Premier and President; a few hard Norman seamen are on hand to cast a cynical eye at the finish.

Most people will agree that a man strong enough to swim the channel is strong enough not to have to try. Doubtless they see more point in Georges Barbot's feat of crossing in his flying flivver in half an hour at a total expense of 40 cents. Possibly pride drives the swimmer on, or he may be subscribing to one of these will-development courses. He is entitled, in any event, to point to the vast futility of innumerable other pursuits of mankind. And of course $5,000 is $5,000.

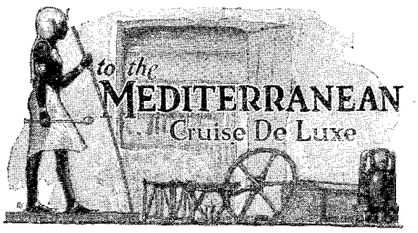
Carbis A. Walker's feat in swimming 32 miles across Lake Erie, after being in the water just 20 hours and 15 minutes, appeals to the editorial imagination of the Troy *Record*. The editor observes:

Walker now goes down to fame as the man who first swam across one of our inland seas. Only an athlete in splendid physical condition could accomplish the feat. It was necessary for the swimmer to be in the water day and night. While a power boat and a rowboat were used as a convoy, the physical and mental strain which Walker underwent must have been tremendous.

One might assert that such an attempt was foolhardy; that it teaches nothing and only offers an exhibition of human physical endurance. But there is something in this performance which is likely to be remembered by every lover of skill, endurance and grit. Many hardy men have endeavored to swim the English Channel. That performance is considered a man's job. Any one who crossed the channel in one of the little steamers plying between English and French ports knows something about the troubles any swimmer might be called upon to combat. Rough water, tides and currents must be studied in a manner to enable the athlete to make even a showing of getting anywhere in the channel.

Lake Erie may not present as many drawbacks as the English Channel. It is, however, a fickle sheet of water. Walker tells of the difficulties he faced. "We were without a compass," he says, "and during the day followed a course directed by the sun. We depended upon the moon and stars at night. We sighted Lorain lighthouse at 9:30 at night. The battle was the toughest from there in. I had to fight a choppy sea, and there seemed to be a strong current that wanted to pull me to the west." When Walker reached land his legs were partially and temporarily paralyzed.

This conquest of Lake Erie is really a remarkable sporting event. The man who swam across the lake showed remarkable



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endurance. This was due to intelligent training and fine physical condition. Skill in the water and a knowledge of the conditions which had to be combated aided in the achievement. Carbis A. Walker has done something worth recording. Therefore he will receive the admiration of every true lover of sports.

GOLF AS AN ART

"GOLF is not, in the strict sense, a game. Golf is not played for fun, exercise, or recreation." These words sound like the rankest sort of heresy and like the vindictive mutterings of some disgruntled "dub." They are uttered, however, by an enthusiastic and proficient player, none other than the President of the California Golf Association, James A. Mackenzie. Writing in *Pacific Golf and Motor* (San Francisco), he undertakes to tell us what golf isn't, in order to lay the groundwork for his main purpose. This main purpose is to protest vigorously against the suggestion that golf courses be altered so that the average player may have a better chance to turn in a respectable score.

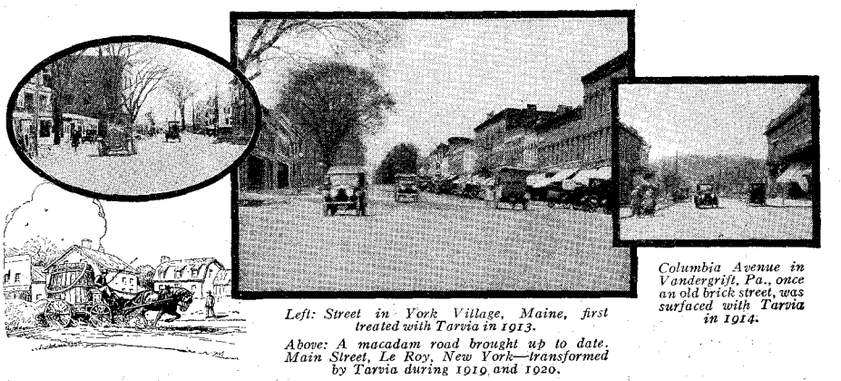
Hitherto most efforts have been confined to making golf courses easier for the average man's pocketbook, but now, it seems, there is a movement on foot to make them easier for his athletic limitations as well. Mr. Mackenzie has no sympathy for what he calls the principle of "mediocre courses for mediocre players." Naturally, he wouldn't have, since he defines golf as "both an art and a sport," in which the chief glory comes, not from achievements, but from the very striving after an unattainable goal. He opens his article by saying, ironically:

When the bourgeois spirit becomes the touchstone of art and the philosophy of sport is that results alone count, we may expect to find golf architecture based upon the principle of "mediocre courses for mediocre players." All holes will then be levelers, and, upon the theory that words are used to conceal thoughts, golf courses will be constructed to make all games equal. In the meantime, and until course construction can catch up with this new ideal, resort might be had to the ladies' tees, or the cups might readily be enlarged.

He then goes on, in a serious vein:

Complaint is made in certain quarters that courses affording a searching test of the highest class play are "too hard" for the average golfer and unfairly penalize his game. It is suggested that a supreme test of the great player's skill means a place of torment and disappointment for the rank and file who pay the bills and make the game go. A true appreciation of the spirit of the game should show this to be a complete misconception. It is more. It is a libel upon the spirit of modest and generous sportsmanship which is the chief characteristic of the average golfer and which is so essential to success at the game.

The sheer fact is, and practically all golf players have observed it, that virtually all able-bodied males prefer to play the "hard" courses. Indeed, who has not observed the growing scorn of the women players



Left: Street in York Village, Maine, first treated with Tarvia in 1913.

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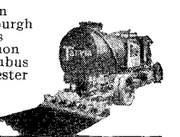

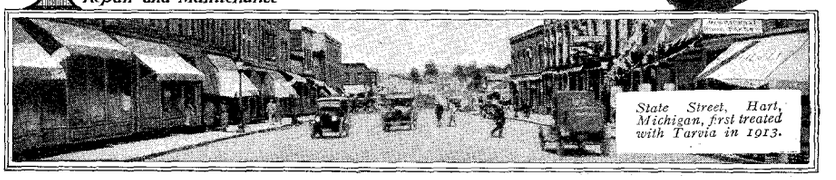

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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
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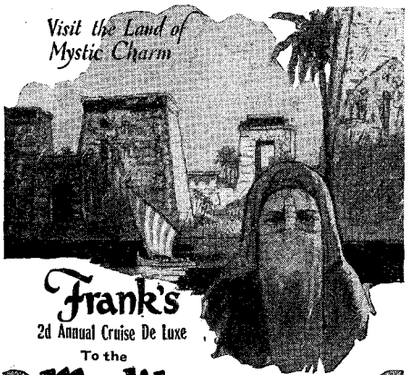
for the short tees? They show themselves so imbued with the true spirit of the game as to want to be aiming as high as the best men players, regardless of their physical handicaps and mounting scores. For this increase in their scores they evidently find consolation in the philosophy that all things are relative and that the only true measure of their accomplishment is with reference to the highest standard of the game.

A player who manages to get around his own more or less adequate home course in 95 may be at first somewhat startled and chagrined at the score he achieves at Pine Valley, the National or Lido. If he be that rare type who prefers to indulge his illusions rather than do battle with the giants, he will deny that this is golf. Announcing himself as that epitome of mediocrity, the "average golfer," he will declare the course unfair to his game and confine himself to those "easy" courses, which are more flattering to his self-esteem.

But if he be that true type of average American golfer, will he show the measure of his sporting spirit by admitting that the going is too rough? He will not. He will invoke the shades of Willie Park and Tom Morris and carry on with the slogan, "the bigger they are the harder they fall." For every true devotee of any sport or art there can be but one standard of attainment, and that the highest. Every sportsman worthy of the name wants to be at least aiming as high as the best.

It is perhaps just here that some fail to discern a certain distinction. The essence of a competitive game is the winning. The ideal of the playing ground is standardized fairness with the elimination of all chance. Golf is not in the strict sense a game. It is rather both an art and a sport. It is an art insofar as it is a continual striving toward an unattainable standard of excellence irrespective of any competitive aspect. It is a sport in that this striving is carried on, not on any set or standard playing-ground, but in an ever varying environment. As the noblest of all sports, the essence of golf is the striving, not the winning. Fairness to a player's game has no place in the ideal of a golf course. The element of variety and sporting chance, without which no pastime can have a permanent appeal, is afforded only through the medium of the course. The opportunity for the standard of play to improve is only as the golf course presents a standard of perfection not consistently attainable. In a competitive game improvement comes from the player contending with players superior to himself. In golf it is the course which must typify such an opponent.

Can one conceive a real sportsman deliberately choosing to play an opponent whom he could readily defeat? Yet this would but reflect the attitude of the golfer who takes satisfaction in lowering his score through the course being made easier. Has the average golfer a soul so mean as to view low scoring as an end in itself? Is there a golfer worthy of the name who, in order to indulge the delusion that he can score in the nineties, would condemn all his aspiring fellow golfers to play on a mediocre course incapable of bringing out the best in any player's game. Does not the true disciple of any sport or art take deep satisfaction, however vicarious, in the development of its standards? The hallmark of every true sportsman is a sense of solidarity with his fellow-sportsmen,



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and the essence of this is the furtherance of the best ends of the sport rather than his individual and selfish relation to it.

The chief lure of golf lies in its peculiarly individualistic appeal. The average golfer is not class-conscious as such. Large as his scores may be, he is aware of possessing certain potentialities little suspected by his golfing companions. He is confident that, given time and opportunity, these will lift him out of the ruck. Even now he conceives his game to differentiate him from the herd in at least some small particulars. He feels no affinity for those who go around in figures equal to the scores he makes at present but which are so soon to be outdone. In golf, as in art, there is no such thing as a solidarity of dubs. When hope ceases to spring within the human breast and when mediocrity is the measure of achievement, the average golfer will pronounce his performances as the only "real golf" and demand golf courses designed for dubs.

Golf is not played for fun, exercise or recreation. It yields all of these in abundant measure, but its compelling appeal is due to the fact that every round is a new adventure, calling upon the player's poise, courage and mental stamina. All will readily admit their physical limitations, but who will confess to a want of those elements of the psychic man of which golf affords a supreme test? In this realm every golfer feels that no man should be his peer and that all things are within the range of his achievement. It is consciousness of his failure in this sphere which visits upon the unhappy golfer that depression and chagrin which are so peculiarly characteristic of disappointing performances at golf.

"SOAKING THE OLD APPLE"—A LA MR. HORNSBY

THERE is one "perfect batter" in the two big leagues, on the authority of Grover Cleveland Alexander, and his name is Roger Hornsby. Last season Mr. Hornsby accomplished a number of feats which were considered of stellar rank by the admiring baseball scribes of the country. His two outstanding exploits were batting for .400 and setting a new National League record for home runs. A reporter for *The Baseball Magazine* recently cornered Mr. Hornsby, and asked him how he did it. Mr. Hornsby, as related by the interviewer, replied:

"When I began last year, I had no expectation of making any home-run record. I did hope to hit .400, because I had come so near that mark in my previous season. In that year I hit .397 and was hitting .400 up to within a couple of games of the close. I did figure that with a break in luck I could better that mark a few points and boost my average over .400. So I was not so much surprized when it happened.

"My home-run record, however, was altogether different. It was really not a record that I tried for. It was all a part of the day's work. You know I aim to hit every ball hard when I swing, and if I happen to hit a little harder or at a little better angle than usual, the result is a home run. I was stinging the ball all through the season, and naturally the homers happened every once in a while. In the course of the season they piled up, and when it was all over they numbered forty-two, a National League record. I was glad to make that

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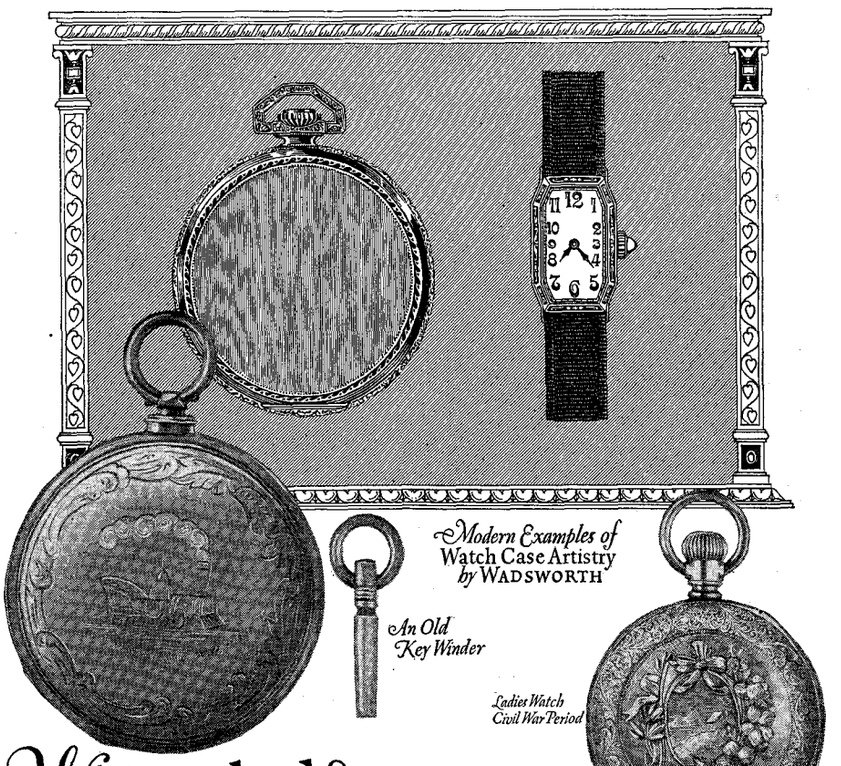

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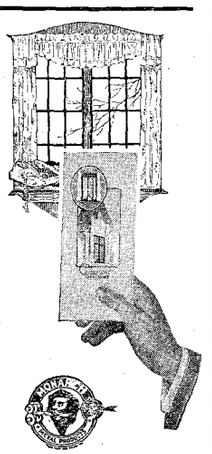

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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
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record. I won't deny that. But I shall make no predictions of doing as well again. I have no ambition to become a home run specialist, which often amounts to raising high flies that drop just beyond fences. I am not that kind of a hitter. I usually hit square on the nose and the ball travels on a line. Homers are only incidents of such hitting, a little longer singles, that's all.

"There has been a lot said about different ball-fields helping the home-run hitters. I think that is true. It is certainly true of the high fly which the ordinary outfielder would get if the fence didn't stop him. But at the risk of blowing my own horn, I will say that I honestly believe that I was less indebted to the fences for home runs last season than a lot of other players. I do not deny that some of the home runs I made last year would have been caught if the fence hadn't been there, but on the other hand the fences spoiled not a few homers for me. A ball hit on the line which strikes the fence would generally be a home run on an open field. Striking the fence, however, it bounds back so that the batter is lucky if he makes second base on it

"I have often thought that I would like to play on an open field. Frankly I believe my average would hold up with the rest, home runs as well as singles. The outfielders always lay back for me. On an open field they would probably lay back still farther. That would give a fine territory between infield and outfield to drive hot singles. And as for homers, a ball hit on the line between outfielders, provided it is going fast enough, can not be returned until a fast man has rounded the bases."

Many people, says Mr. Hornsby, have wondered how he could hit the ball so hard. He explains:

"I suppose I am compared to Babe Ruth, but I weigh one hundred and seventy pounds, hard bone and muscle, which certainly carries me out of the lightweight class. Weight isn't everything in hitting. It isn't everything even in the boxing ring. Fitzsimmons was an awful hitter, altho he weighed less than I do.

"Other things being equal, height and weight are important to a slugger. But other things are not often equal. I am not the strongest man on the diamond by a good deal, but I don't need to be. I have strength where it is necessary to have it, and that is in my arms. Big burly batters who swing from their shoetops with every ounce of weight behind their blows, look very impressive at bat, and when they do connect I won't deny that the ball travels. But they strike out very often and are pretty much at the mercy of a clever pitcher with a slow curve. They are specialists in long hitting. I have no ambition to be a specialist in any kind of hitting. I want to hit all kinds of pitching hard, and I have practised on all kinds of pitching until I believe I can honestly say that I care very little whether a pitcher gives me a curve, a fast ball or a slow ball. Any one of them will travel like blazes if you hit it right.

"I rather like slow-ball pitching. It gives you good practise in timing your swing. The heavy lungers get crossed up on a slow ball because they start to swing before the ball is half-way to them. They can't judge the ball very well and generally hit too soon. My batting system is to be prepared for anything. If a slow ball comes, you can feel

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happy to meet it. If it's a fast ball, swing a little quicker. If it's a curve that ducks at the plate, follow it with your eye and hit it just the same. No matter how fast the ball may break, your eye is quicker than the ball, and so is the end of your bat. I won't undertake to explain every step of the process in following a ducking curve and meeting it fair, but I know it can be done, because I do it myself, and so do all the other batters who hit curve pitching.

"In order to meet all kinds of pitching, however, a batter must be a good deal of an arm swinger. The strength that you need for hitting is in your arms and wrists and fingers. Yes, fingers, for a tight grip on the bat and the snap of the wrists in the final second is what drives the ball.

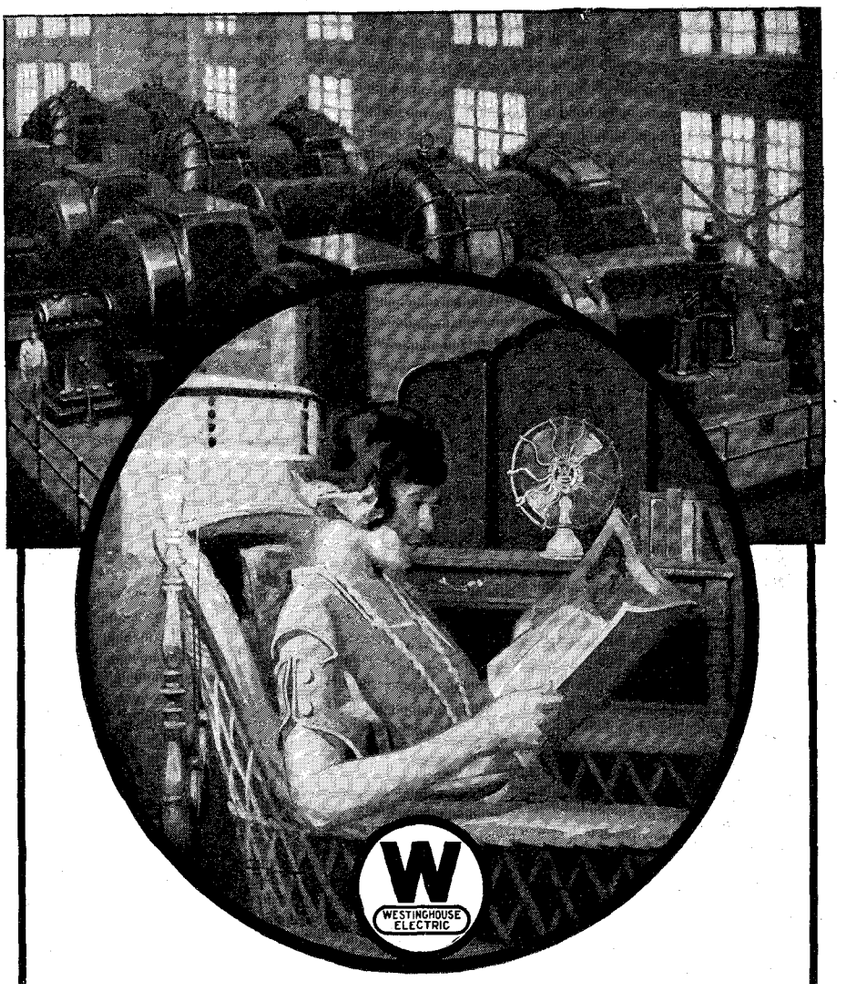
"Of course, there are other things which enter into good hitting. Experience counts. I can hit better now than I could several years ago. I have more knowledge of baseball, I am more familiar with the work of the pitchers. I have more confidence in myself. That is a great thing. To know that you can hit pitching is half the battle. If you know that you can do it, you can do it. The batter who is fearful of his own powers has two strikes on him before he ever goes to the plate.

"When I first came into the League my batting was not very conspicuous. I hadn't the experience; I hadn't developed confidence. Besides I hadn't the physical strength. When I was in the Minors I weighed only one hundred and thirty-five pounds. I was too slender to get the force behind my blows that I needed to get. Now that I have gained in weight, I am strong enough and heavy enough to drive the ball hard.

"Besides, I am still fairly young. If I do not get crippled by serious injury, I think my work ought to improve in the next two or three years. Other batters have grown better as they grew older. I do not see why I should be an exception."

SAVING A SHIP BY RADIO—Stranded for eight days on an island in the Mediterranean, after an accident in which two sailors were killed, the steamer *Manhattan Island* was rescued by destroyers, through a distress message sent out by the radio operator, Homer Fitch, formerly a boy amateur of Yankton, South Dakota, and member of the American Radio Relay League. Says *The Radio News Bulletin* (Hartford, Conn.):

"A report of the accident and the part played by Fitch was received here from Constantinople, to which port the *Manhattan Island*, a Government Shipping Board vessel, proceeded after having been dredged out of the sand by vessels coming to the rescue. The vessel was on its way to Constantinople from Palermo, Sicily, when it ran aground. Fitch, who is only nineteen years old, was the only operator aboard and it was his skill at the key, gained while an operator at the Yankton College radio station, that brought the desired aid to the ship stranded on the island shore. At one time a student at the college, Fitch will exchange his officer's uniform for a football suit next fall. He made his letter for the last two years as guard and center. He obtained his first position as radio operator through friends in Texas whom he knew only through communicating with them by radio from his local station. When he went to New Orleans in February, he was the only one of a class of seven to pass for a commercial operator's license."



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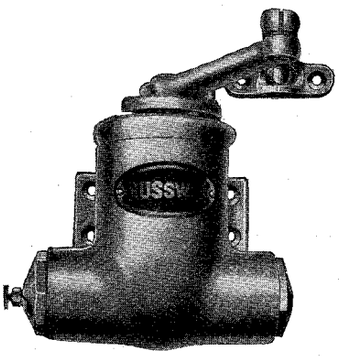

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INVESTMENTS ▾ AND ▾ FINANCE

THE BALANCE OF TRADE SWINGS BACK THIS WAY

AFTER a spring during which the country had been importing more goods than it exported, the foreign trade balance swung back to what is traditionally called the "favorable" side for the month of July, according to Department of Commerce figures quoted in the New York *Times*. The excess of exports for July was $26,000,000, being the first time the exports had exceeded imports for any month since February, when there was the very small balance $3,877,341 on the export side. And this in spite of the existence of a Republican protective tariff which would naturally be expected to restrict importation. It is further noted in the *Times* summary that for the seven months of 1923, ending with July, we exported only $2,255,929,696 worth, while the imports are valued at $2,371,920,079. This made an adverse total for the period of $115,990,383, as against a favorable balance for the corresponding period of 1922 of $450,509,779. Certain figures further explaining the situation are quoted as follows from the summary in the financial section of the New York paper:

The foreign trade in merchandise during July compares as follows with that of the preceding month and with that of July, 1923:

	July, 1923	*June, 1923*	*July, 1922*
Exports	$310,000,000	$320,054,247	$301,157,335
Imports	284,000,000	320,257,030	251,771,881
Excess exports	26,000,000	.....	49,385,454
Excess imports	.....	202,783	.....

For the seven completed months of the fiscal year ended with July 31, 1923, the foreign trade compares as follows with the results of the same period in 1922 and 1921:

	1923	*1922*	*1921*
Exports	$2,255,929,696	$2,122,045,754	$2,859,659,288
Imports	2,371,920,079	1,671,535,975	1,498,635,484
Excess exports	.....	450,509,779	1,361,023,804
Excess imports	115,990,383	.....	.....

July results afford the following comparison with preceding months this year, as stated by the Department of Commerce (+ indicating excess of imports, − excess of exports):

Month	*Exports*	*Imports*	
July	$310,000,000	$284,000,000	−$26,000,000
June	320,054,247	320,257,030	+ 202,783
May	316,648,713	372,544,578	+ 55,895,865
April	325,449,548	364,230,006	+ 38,780,458
March	341,162,349	398,075,083	+ 56,812,734
Feb	307,193,709	303,416,459	− 3,877,241
Jan	335,417,156	329,902,779	− 5,514,377

AND NOW WE ARE TO HAVE SILK FROM CALIFORNIA

THE silkworm thrives in California, where, as we are informed, the climate is "ideal for the production of raw silk in commercial quantities, with only one locality, the northern part of Italy, able to compete in this respect," and a San Francisco dispatch to *The Daily News Record* (New York) announces the beginning of the actual ruling of raw silk produced by the Seriterre Co. on its plantation near Oroville, California. As the correspondent of this textile trade paper informs us,

Guy Wilkinson, president of the company, who began his experimental work in cocoon raising over ten years ago in Napa County, working in partnership with Mrs. E. M. Cheesborough, declares that silk production in California can be made an eminently successful industry, independent of outside competition and without tariff protection. His views are the result of six years' time devoted wholly to production of cocoons and raw silk on a small scale. Mr. Wilkinson asserts that he can make silk under $5 per pound, and believes, exclusive of overhead, production costs will not exceed $3.50.

Early experiments prove, it is claimed, that the best silk in the world can be produced in California, qualities of the grade technically known as Extra Classical Italian, which comes from France and Italy, from which sources original stocks of silk eggs were imported by the Seriterre Company to its plantations in Butte County. Here Mr. Wilkinson first began his activities in 1917, when he incorporated his company and acquired 800 acres of land, on which he began planting mulberry trees, 150,000 of which now average four years old. Recent improvements of importance on the plantations include a complete refrigerating plant, a lighting installation and a new cocoonery, 50 by 150 feet in size, where in excess of 1,000,000 cocoons are in stock.

Impeded in quantity production early in 1923, through lack of sufficient funds to proceed in a large way, Mr. Wilkinson carried his ambitions and requirements to the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, in the hope of more substantial financing for his enterprise than was possible through his own resources and those of his company. The industrial department of that commercial body, sensing a new wealth-producing activity for the State, decided to conduct a searching engineering investigation, laying bare all facts of the situation, before placing data before prominent local financiers, for the purpose of securing backing for the project.

Some estimate of the unlimited opportunities for the inauguration of raw silk production in this State may be gleaned from the fact that, according to Chamber of Commerce statistics gathered for the purpose, more than 500,000 acres of land suitable for cocoon culture are now available in the Golden State. Figures on raw silk used in the United States in 1922 reveal American demand as 50,711,825 pounds of raw silk imported into this country, at a value of $365,787,406, about 75 per cent. of which came from the Orient (figures from the Chamber of Commerce, San Francisco).

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WE ARE NOT SO UNTHRIFTY

"AMERICAN thrift is keeping pace with American prosperity in an accelerated movement," says the New York *World*, commenting on recently published figures showing totals of savings banks deposits and new life insurance:

According to the report of the Savings Bank Division of the American Bankers Association, savings deposits on June 30, 1922, amounted to $17,300,000,000, with a gain of $680,000,000 for the year. By the report of the Association of Life Insurance Presidents, during the first six months of the current year, new paid-up life insurance to an aggregate of $3,922,-361,890 was issued by forty leading companies, the gain for the period amounting to $760,000,000. If the gain continues at the same rate for the year, the total new business for these companies for 1923 will exceed $7,844,000,000.

But the actual figures both of savings deposits and life insurance are sufficiently impressive without indulging in estimates. They disclose an unprecedented substance of national wealth in the hands of the people. And no doubt the significant fact about it is that it has been accumulated under the adverse conditions of post-war price inflation, high rents and tendencies to personal extravagance induced by a war-time scale of living, and this, too, in what has passed as a period of depression.

Apparently there has been an ample margin of income for the exercise of thrift. If these colossal sums can be stored up by wage-earners and other workers under industrial limitations, what may the total be when prosperity returns in full volume?

"KNOCKING" BAD FOR OUR FOREIGN TRADE

A LITTLE essay on the limits which should be set to freedom of speech in certain places and under certain circumstances is written by the editor of *Commerce Reports*, the weekly survey of foreign trade published by the Department of Commerce. It seems that "a number of American business men—generally those going abroad for the first time—have been inclined to discuss and criticize the legislative, administrative and business methods of our country." Now this sort of talk is harmful, we are told, because:

Such criticism disseminated among foreigners has a tendency to discredit America in the foreign field, and, also, it gives competitors the very ammunition that they are seeking for an attack on foreign-trade efforts of this country.

Again and again reports are received in Washington showing conclusively that casual remarks made by Americans abroad have been called to the attention of foreign government officials and foreign business executives for the purpose of discrediting American goods and American service.

Constructive criticism at home is immensely valuable. On the other hand, nothing will more rapidly undermine American prestige abroad than criticism of American methods to foreign nationals. The same comment which, directed in the proper channels here, would accomplish real results in effecting changes of unfavorable practises and methods will be used abroad for the purpose of undermining national business prestige.

An Invisible Tax

Purchasing agents who buy coal without assurance that it is clean coal pay an invisible tax. This takes the form of freight rates and tonnage price on slate and other waste substances found in inferior fuel.

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CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

August 15.—Records of the Conference between representatives of the United States and Mexico, embodying an agreement to make possible the resumption of diplomatic relations, are signed in Mexico City.

Eamon de Valera is arrested by Free State troops, reports Dublin, while addressing a political meeting at Ennis, County Clare.

August 16.—Germany, announces a dispatch from Berlin, will accept any form of civil control in the Ruhr by a commission, including English representatives.

August 17.—The treaties drafted by the Arms Conference to end naval competition, and terminate the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, are signed in Washington.

Eight Communists are killed and fifty wounded, in a clash with police at Altdorf.

August 18.—Two hundred lives are lost, reports Hongkong, and huge property damages suffered in a typhoon that sweeps the vicinity.

August 19.—The World's Congress of Women Workers in session at Vienna goes on record in favor of a revision of the Versailles Treaty.

August 20.—Five Americans, according to reports from Nice, are killed and fifteen injured, when an auto bus plunges over an Alpine precipice.

August 21.—Premier Poincaré, reports Paris, has submitted a note to the British Government upholding the legality of the Ruhr occupation, and opposing an international commission to fix Germany's capacity for payment.

A cablegram from Manuel Quezon, reports Washington, charges that Governor-General Wood of the Philippines has appointed Eulogio Rodriguez, "an ex-convict," as Mayor of Manila.

DOMESTIC

August 15.—The Ku Klux Klan, according to reports from Indianapolis, concludes negotiations to take over Valparaiso University.

August 16.—Major-General Allen announces he has laid plans for American intervention in Europe before the State Department.

August 17.—South Dakota independents announce an advance in the price of gasoline to 18 cents. Standard Oil continues the 15.4 cent price in eleven States.

August 18.—Steubenville, Ohio, citizens, says a dispatch from that city, appeal to Governor Donahey to suppress disorders resulting from anti-Klan riots in that city.

August 19.—Sharp increases in imports from Europe, reports Washington, reflect improved business conditions here.

The conference of anthracite operators and mine workers is resumed in Atlantic City.

August 20.—The miners and operators in conference in Atlantic City are reported to be far apart after the first day's discussion.

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Leaders of the United States Chamber of Commerce, reports Washington, lay their suggestions, which include a World Court, before the President.

August 21.—President Coolidge, says report from Washington, has rejected the plea of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States and other organizations to interfere in the existing troubles in Europe.

The Atlantic City Conference between the Anthracite Coal Operators and the United Mine Workers is reported to be still at a deadlock.

Putting on the Brakes.—A negro preacher was preaching a rousing sermon for the purpose of getting a big collection. In his remarks he cried, "Bruddern, dis church am got to walk."

"Let 'er walk, brudder; let 'er walk," came in unctuous tones from the amen corner.

Warmed by this encouragement the preacher yelled, "Dis church am got to run."

"Let 'er run, let 'er run," was the enthusiastic assent from the front seat.

"Dis church am got to fly, brudders; dis church am got to fly."

This eloquence brought from the seat of honor the hilarious response, "Let 'er fly."

"And," continued the preacher, "it am gwine ter take money to make dis church fly."

Then from the amen corner came the low, mournful words, "Jest let 'er walk, brudder; jest let 'er walk."—*Christian Advocate.*

Rapid Work.—Residents of Eastern cities may find it difficult to understand the amazement of a Main Streeter, accustomed to a single-track railroad meandering off over the rolling prairie, when he adventures between New York and Washington, for instance, accompanied all the way by three spare tracks. Not long ago I sat next such a citizen, bound for Washington. The locomotive of our train broke down and left us standing somewhere in the vicinity of Baltimore. Suddenly there was a roar and a brilliantly lighted express train shot past us through the dark, going North. Some ten seconds later there was another roar and another express train went by like a rocket on the other side, going South.

"Here it comes back already," remarked my neighbor, his eyes and mouth wide open with wonder.—*New York Evening Post.*

The Modest Armenian.—Here is a Turkish story: An angel came upon a Christian, a Jew, and an Armenian (the classification is Turkish), and offered each a boon. The Christian asked for power, and received it. The Jew asked for money, and received it. The Armenian said: "All I ask for is a little information: which one has the money?"—*Argonaut.*

Just So.—"Well, I came down with flying colors, anyhow," remarked the painter who had just fallen off the scaffolding with a pot of paint in each hand.—*California Cub.*

Commoner than Weeds.—It is no longer necessary to mow the weeds in the vacant lots. They are all occupied by filling stations.—*Boston American.*

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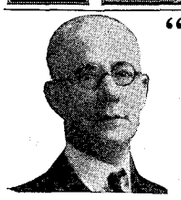

"I Made $63.00 Yesterday, $232.00 Last Week.

Business is Growing Bigger All the Time."

GEO. McCARTER —Geo. McCarter

George McCarter found it to his advantage to leave his position, which he held for 25 years as clothing and furnishing goods buyer for one of the finest stores in Kansas, to take up the work of selling J. B. Simpson made to measure suits and overcoats. He writes: "That was the best move I ever made. Now I am no longer dependent on a salary. My time is my own: the more I work, the more I earn. My business is growing steadily and my earnings getting bigger and bigger. I made $63.00 yesterday, $32.50 so far today, $232.00 last week. How's that?" And in another letter he wrote, "Thanks to you, Simpson, and the marvelous values you give, I'll have $4,000 saved this year over and above my living. I don't understand how you give such big values, but as long as you do I'm satisfied. The best part of all is that you're getting better all the time."

The opportunity to get into the big money class is open to every sincere, earnest man who is industrious and willing to put in as much time working for himself as he would put in when working for others. J. B. Simpson suits and overcoats are such wonderful values and give such universal satisfaction that big money can be made right from the start. Irving Bolde made $793.00 the first six weeks; and now, nearly a year later, is going bigger than ever. E. Schmitz, a former retail clothing salesman, made $475.00 the first four weeks. Wm. Garden had no trouble in making $946.00 the first two months, and now nearly two years later is more enthusiastic than ever. Scores of men are making big money with Simpson, for Simpson's all wool suits and overcoats tailored to order for $31.50 are without a doubt the greatest values ever known. In many cases just to show the cloth and mention the price is enough to get the order.

Your Simpson business is one that will grow and grow, for our clothes give satisfaction; they keep their shape and color; they are all wool thru and thru; they are tailored to order and fit perfectly; they are honestly made and give long wear. Our customers repeat: they order again and again. A famous architect in Kansas City writes: "Send your representative. I want three or four more suits." One of the most famous surgeons in Chicago has just ordered his 27th Simpson suit. Rich men who can pay big prices are proud to wear Simpson suits and overcoats, for the quality satisfies.

If you want to get into the big money class, mail the attached coupon for full information and application blank. No selling or tailoring experience is needed. If you are a man of good character, honest and industrious, we will teach you. We furnish full selling equipment of 6x9 cloth samples of fine all wool serges, worsteds, tweeds, cassimeres, whipcords, etc., in weights up to 18 oz. and a wonderful assortment of overcoatings. If you have an average education, we can teach you to take perfect measures; we guarantee perfect fits. Mail coupon, or if located in any of the following cities, call

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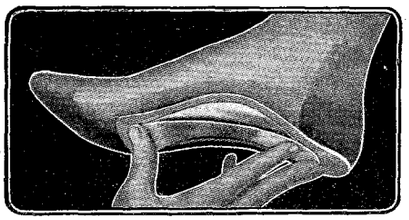

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THE ▾ SPICE ▾ OF ▾ LIFE

Sounds Reasonable.—A critic of our churches says that they are "dominated by a lot of old hens." Does he refer to the lay members?—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

Almost Dishonest of Him.—Burglar (surprized by householder)—"Well, if that ain't the limit! What d'yer mean by writing on your door 'Out of Town till Monday'?"—*London Mail.*

Expensive.—"My daughter's music," sighed the mother, "has been a great expense."
"Indeed?" returned the guest; "some neighbor sued you, I suppose?"—*Boston Traveler.*

Circumstances Alter Cases.—"When de Jedge he say t' me is I guilty," said Charcoal Eph, ruminatively, "I says if yo' all kin prove hit, Jedge, I is; but ef'n yo'all got any doubt about hit, not guilty, Jedge, not guilty!"—*Richmond Times-Dispatch.*

The Latest Crime.—"There is no name," thunders the Rev. W. Howard Graham, "for the crimes that follow the drinking of bootleg booze." There's a name for everything, Doctor, if you just put your mind to it. How about gynthetic sin?—*F. P. A. in the New York World.*

Clothes That Passed in the Night.—Passenger (after the first night on board ship) — "I say, where have my clothes gone?"
Steward—"Where did you put them?"
Passenger—"In that little cupboard there, with the glass door to it."
Steward—"Bless me, sir, that ain't no cupboard. That's a porthole."—*Reynolds Newspaper (London).*

Origin of a Great Idea.—The cuff on the bottom of trousers came in this way. A Scotchman had been out in a rain and had turned up his trousers at the bottom. When he returned he found he had lost a sixpence. He looked everywhere for it, but in vain. That night, when retiring, the coin fell out of the fold. The next day he had all the trousers "cuffed," and the tailor, discovering the reason, soon built up a big business.—*Christian Advocate.*

The Ties That Bind.—We were greatly relieved to learn that out in the open spaces where they talk about he-men, thirsts and God's country, their household gods are the same as ours. The signboards and the street-car cards throughout the country are given over to most credulous and awe-inspiring arguments for the use of Lux, Rinso, and the consumption of Ridgeway's. As long as we eat the same foods, drink the same brews and wear the same brands of underwear, we need never fear the dissolving powers of Labor or Socialism. A man can not fight another man who has used his brand of safety razor. They have already suffered too much in common. Neither can a woman who has that dishpan-y look on her hands feel superior to another woman who uses the same kind of soap. They are sisters under the suds.—*Brooklyn Life.*

Common Case.—"Does your hotel overlook the sea?"
"Oh, yes, completely."—*London Mail.*

Foolish Question.—"Do Motor Cars Make Us Lazy?" asks Lit. Dig.'s headline writer, who evidently never changed a clincher tire in his life.—*F. P. A. in the New York World.*

Wise Precaution.—Several pianists are reported to be adopting M. Paderewski's idea of playing with all the lights dim. It makes it harder for the audience to take a good aim.—*The Passing Show (London).*

All Prepared.—An excited gentleman dashes into a store. An assistant inquires:
"Do you wish anything, sir?"
"Yes, I have lost my wife!"
"Mourning department on first floor."—*Kasper (Stockholm).*

Smooth Pedestrians Wanted.—Roads in the Home Counties are said to be particularly bumpy. And in our opinion they will remain so until motorists exercise more discretion in selecting the pedestrians they put down as a top dressing.—*The Passing Show (London).*

Passing of the Hat.—"Shall I say my hat is in the ring?" inquired the influential citizen.
"No," replied Senator Sorghum. "A few of us ought to hold on to our hats. We may need 'em to pass around for campaign contributions."—*Washington Evening Star.*

Something Like That.—They had been having a little quarrel and she turned to him with tears in her eyes.
"Well, John, even tho I have been extravagant, I got a bargain to-day."
"Yes, I'll bet it was a bargain! You have no idea of the value of money. I suppose you got something for nothing."
"Well, I got a birthday present for you."—*The Continent.*

A Silent Partner.—Two men who were "something in the city" were lunching at their club one day. "Oh," said one, "my partner formerly used always to oppose my views, but now he agrees with me in everything."
"How do you account for it?" asked the other.
"Don't know," said the first. "I'm not sure whether I convince him, or only make him tired."—*The Tatler (London).*

His Job.—An American friend just over from the States dropt in to the *Passing Show* office with the latest joke on the American passion for standardization. A man was being questioned by an employer on his suitability for a fairly important job as a mechanic.
"But," said the employer, "are you an all-round man—a thoroughly trained mechanic?"
"Oh, yes," the man assured him; "for six years I had experience at the Ford works."
"And what did you do there all that time?"
"Well," said the man, "I screwed on nut 467."—*The Passing Show (London).*

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